The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,997.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ..... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

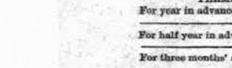
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCallus, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 18th July, at noon.

July-		Augu t.
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Madras 1
" Carwar	20	" Coconada 3
" Narrakel	22	" Vizagapatam 4
" Allepey	23	" Bimlipatam 4
" Tuticorin	24	" Gopaulpore 5
" Colombo	25	" False Point 6
" Galle	26	Arrive CALCUTTA 7
" Negapatam	29	
" Pondicherry	30	

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July, 1871, at noon.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSSORAH 11
" Kurrachee	26	" Fao 14
" Guadur	27	" Bushire 15
" Muscat	29	" Linga 17
" Bunder Abbas	31	" Bunder Abbas 31
Aug.		
" Linga	2	" Muscat 20
" Guadur	4	" Guadur 22
" Fao	6	" Kurrachee 26
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY 29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	.....	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	32	35	.....	Without Food.
			14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

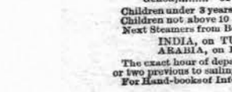
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and vice versâ

The AFIS, 1,460 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£13- 7
To Suez	£28	£14- 6
To Port Said	£30	£15- 0
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in connection with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Rate. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 321, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 18th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT (2,578 tons, and 500, H.P.) Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (1,971 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokers will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, and stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtar.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	3 0	3 0	2 6	2 4	3 3
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtar Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtar at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings
2 ditto Grey T Cloth
15 Cases White Ground Prints
5 ditto Yellow Prints
4 ditto Mogul Prints
5 Bales T Red Twist

Bombay, 12th July 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY WITH THREE DWELLING-HOUSES SITUATED AT PAREL.

If not previously disposed of by private contract.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, that very eligible property situate on the Parell Road, known as Mr. Walker's Bungalows. The property consists of ground in area about 20,602 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—on the west by a drain, on the east partly by the Parell Road, and partly by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the north by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the property of John Joseph Pereira, and partly by the property of Francjee Eduljee, and erected thereon are three substantially built bungalows, the one abutting the Parell Road, being called Apna Cottage, which are seldom unoccupied. Its former days the rentals aggregated about Rs. 10,000 per annum, but owing to the peculiarities of the times they are now down to something like Rs. 4,000 per annum. This may be taken as a fair minimum rental for the bungalows, and besides the portion within the compound limits, there is ample space for other buildings, or garden purposes. The houses are of the stylish cottage design and internally are in many respects fitted up as such. The Chinchpoogly Railway Station is within 150 yards of the houses.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of owners, Hajee Ahmed Hajee John Mahomed and Co. the following:—

Landed ex Anazi—

H A J M and Co—174-5—2 Cases Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits
" 153-58 & 162-73—18 Cases J. T. Morton's Oilmanstores.

Landed ex British Consul—

H A H J M and J T M below—1-13—13 Cases Stores by J. T. Morton consisting of pints and half-pints Sauce and Corn Flour.
C and B—1-39—39 Cases Stores by Crosse and Blackwell, consisting of Gooseberries, Plums, Apples, Cherries, Morella Cherries, Raspberries and Currants, assorted Tart Fruits, Epps' Cocoa, Berkley and Cheddar Cheese, &c., &c.
H and P—1-3—3 Cases Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.

Landed ex City of Seringapatam—

H A J M and Co—228-32—5 Cases J. T. Morton's Imperial French Plums.
H M and D J below—1-19—10 Cases Dr. De Jongh's Codliver Oil in pints.

Ex Prince Oscar—

H A J M and Co—176-205—30 Cases J. T. Morton's Oilmanstores consisting of Plums, Damsons, Apples, Red Currants, Castor Oil and mixed Pickles.

Ex Robinson Crusoe—

H A J M and Co—88-182—35 Cases Crosse and Blackwell's Oilmanstores.

SALE OF TEAK PLANKS, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Timber Depot of Messrs. Wallace and Co., at Mazagon, on account of the following first purchasers, Sulliman Lalji, Gunney Noor Mohamed, Molladina Hubib, and Hajee Mohamed Ahmed.

About 100 Tons of Teak Planks, Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Treble Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bunting Fine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA,

AND

EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS,

A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c.,

For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frisettes, Pads, &c.
Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

JAMES CONNELLY, Deceased.—Referring to former Advertisements in the matter of this Estate, NOTICE is hereby given, that on or immediately after the 1st day of August next, the ESTATE of the late JAMES CONNELLY, of Bombay, deceased, WILL BE DISTRIBUTED by the Administratrix, having regard to the Claims of which she shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 11th day of July 1871.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Solicitors to Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE and EFFECTS of CANDAS LUCKHAMUND, formerly of Bombay, but late of Visnugger, in the Gackwar's Territory, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by CHOTALALL CANDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the eldest son of the said deceased. All persons concerned or interested in the Estate of the said deceased are hereby informed of such Application having been made.—Dated this 12th day of July 1871.

AULAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Applicant's Proctors.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S ELECTROPLATE and CUTLERY is the best.—Pure Silver on Pure Nickel and finest Steel Cutlery.

Quality guaranteed for 20 years.

A		8
B	"	12 "
U	"	8 "

The finest quality Table Knives, Pocket, Fish, and Sporting Knives, &c., &c. Mappin and Webb's CANTEEN CASES are celebrated all over Europe and India.

	Ordinary Quality.	Better Quality.	Best Quality.
1st size for one person	£4 10 0	£5 7 6	£6 5 0
2nd " two persons ..	8 8 0	10 0 0	11 15 0
3rd " four " ..	11 0 0	13 10 0	15 10 0
4th " six " ..	14 10 0	16 10 0	18 10 0

fitted with every requisite for the table, and with plated spoons, forks, ladles, table cutlery, &c., &c., in well-seasoned oak cases.

All the newest and richest designs for Testimonial Inkstands, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c., &c. Solid Silver Tea and Coffee Sets—4 pieces, 30 guineas. Salvers, £10 10s.; Inkstands, £6 6s.; Cups and Bubbles, £2 2s. to £10, 10, &c., &c.

Costly Illustrated Catalogues, free, on application.

MAPPIN & WEBB, 99 Norfolk Street, Sheffield; 76, 77, and 78, Oxford Street, and Mansion House Buildings, City of London. Notice that every article bears our stamp—"Mappin and Webb, Sheffield and London," without which none are our manufacture.

All Orders sent direct to the Manufactory must be accompanied by an order for payment, or will not be attended to.

CAPITAL OPAQUE

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES,

light, strong, with free surface, and high flaps.

Per thousand, Cash Rs. 4; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	18 0	20 0
DUMPY Muster " "	17 0	19 0
DAWSON'S Muster, " "	14 0	16 0

Fresh supplies, pronounced by Smokers to be of "very superior quality," on sale.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

A FRESH SUPPLY of IND, COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE has just been landed by the Ship CLARA, both in Quarts and Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

12th July 1871.

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and other particulars relating to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, TWO SIX-OARED BOATS, with MASTS, SAILS, and other equipments, complete; also an EIGHT-OARED BOAT, the same as above, with prices.

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Apollo House.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED for the "SAILORS' HOME" a SUPERINTENDENT (a European). Salary Rs. 150 per Month, with Quarters and Rations. An Officer of the Mercantile Marine preferred. Applications, with Testimonials, will be received at the "Home" up to 4 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARY, "Sailors' Home," when Applicants should attend.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large spacious HOUSE, situate RAMPART ROW, No. 22, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Rogers & Co.—Apply to RUTTONJI FURDUNJI, at Menesse & Co., Auctioneers.

TO BE LET, the greater portion of the OLD COMMISSARIAT PREMISES, in Parsee Bazaar Street.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation, TWO AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS having Stabling and other accommodation at the Powder Works Bunder. For Rent, &c., apply to the SECRETARY, MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, at No. 1, Hornby Row.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,

LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 56 lbs.,
Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

FOR

H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s

SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutrative properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, and CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE and CO.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS and CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The Furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, JULY 13TH, 1871.

REAPPEARANCE

OF

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL

AND

MRS. J. B. ASHETON.

MONSTER PROGRAMME.

GREAT COMBINATION NIGHT.

For particulars see Programme of the Day.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Upper Circle ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... " 3 | Pit ..... " 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M.; commence at 9 P.M.

Mr. OLIVER DEERING, Treasurer. Mr. CHARLES DERMER, Agent.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselve as COMMISSION AGENTS in this CITY.

LEWIS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July 1871.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has THIS DAY established himself as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR and SURVEYOR.

M. BRESLAUER.

Apollo House, Bombay, 26th June 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the ANNUAL REPAIRS of LOCAL FUND ROADS of this DISTRICT will be received by the undersigned, at his Office, Tanna, up to 4 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, the 19th, after which no Tenders will be accepted.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Local Fund Engineer, Tanna.

Local Fund Engineer's Office, Tanna, 10th July 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be HELD at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July 1871, at half-past five o'clock P.M., when the ANNUAL REPORT will be SUBMITTED.

Dr. Bhau Daji will preside.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, } Honorary
BAL MANGESH WAGLE, } Secretaries.

Apollo Street, 1st July 1871.

P.S.—The Public are invited to attend.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (Limited).

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.

The Directors of this Company, desirous of meeting the wishes of the Bombay Community and affording every facility for the more extended use of Gas, have decided to make a liberal allowance from the price now charged. They have therefore resolved, from the 1st August next, to make a REDUCTION of EIGHT ANNAS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET from all Accounts paid within the month in which they are rendered, thus lowering the price of the Gas from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6½ per thousand cubic feet for prompt payment. This allowance will not be made on any Accounts remaining unpaid at the end of each month, and interest on arrears will be charged as at present.

The advantages of Gas are now so universally acknowledged that it is unnecessary to refer to them, and the Directors trust, that in thus showing their desire to furnish the public with Gas at the lowest possible rate at which it can be produced in this Presidency, their endeavours will be appreciated and result in a largely increased consumption.

C. GANDON,
Resident Engineer and Manager.

Bombay, 1st July 1871.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP.—1871.

Committee of Management.

Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
Capt. J. CRAIGIE, 20th Bifles.
W. A. ROBERTS, Esq., B. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Terms.

SAME as DERBY SWEEP.

To close on the 6th September, and Drawing to take place the same day at noon at the Murree Club.

Cheques, Money Orders, &c., to be made payable, and applications to be made, to the SECRETARY, Murree Club, Murree.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of 80 tons of pure clean Tallow, to be delivered as required during the ensuing six months.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant.

A small sample must accompany each tender.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LINSEED OIL.—TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 3,000 Gallons of BOILED, and 1,500 Gallons of RAW LINSEED OIL, to be delivered as required during the ensuing six months.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Linseed Oil," and which must specify the rate per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. upon the estimated total amount of the Contract.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 4th July 1871.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the GEORGE ILL JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of all SHAREHOLDERS interested in the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. LEATHES and CRAWFORD, No. 4, Meadow Street, the Solicitors for the Liquidator, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July 1871, at 3 P.M., precisely, to consider the Liquidator's Report of the present position of the Liquidation and the further steps to be taken and any other matters brought forward by the Liquidator.—Dated this 19th day of June 1871.

N. ARDASEER, Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).

JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JOHN ROBERT CAMPBELL, and ARBERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, of Bombay, respectively, British Inhabitants, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company. } Petitioners.

Upon the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on this day preferred unto the Honorable Sir Charles S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market weak for Spinning and Press shares. Land and Bank of Bombay shares closed steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Shares.
	Rs.	p. a.			
10,000	100	all	4 p. ct.	Agra Bank	109 par
22,000	1,000	all	5 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	643½
15,000	500	190	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	193½
15,250	1,000	all	7 p. ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,400
1,000	250	all	4 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
43,000	275	all	10 p. ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	309 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
27,000	250	135	nil	National Bank of India	109
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3/.	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1/2	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	15.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£41	191.5/4	do.	Do. New Shares	225

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Tedlie, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3-60th Rifles, on medical certificate, from Madras.
Johnson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bourdillon, Captain, Paymaster Sind Circle, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Bennell, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave.
Roché, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 11.

Montgomery, Lieutenant, Paymaster Deolalee Depot, on sick certificate, to England.
Anderson, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Beecher, Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Gunning, Assistant Surgeon, The Royal Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Russell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Barnes, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Oxley, Captain, Bycullah Contingent, on sick leave, to England.
Cooper, Surgeon, 5th Regiment M. N. I., on leave, to England.
Robinson, Brevet Major, Bengal Stud Department, on sick leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 10th July, 1871.

Veterinary Surgeon Gibbs having returned to Kirkee will resume veterinary charge of the Commissariat cattle at Poona from the date of the receipt of this order.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH JULY.

London.. Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ... No ship loading.
Liverpool Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. Myrabolms & Ghee bills £1 5s. 0d. Seeds ... £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
Havre ... Cotton ... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. Coffee ...
Overland ... Steamers ... £2 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... No steamer.
China .. Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 9 to 10 per bale. ,, Opium ... Rs. 2540 30 per chest Sailing Ships ... Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ... 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, July 8.
	Ireland	Humphry	Liverpool, March 15.
	Leaping Water	Kerr	Shields, March 18.
	Berkley Castle	McMillan	Shields, March 27.
	Apis (s)	Ucropino	Trieste, June 20.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Mooltan (s)	Babot	Aden and Suez.

The ship City of Canton, Reddie, to London via Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Asia, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sydney Eggers, 5 packages earthenware, J Ramtoola.

FROM LONDON.

Clara, 10 cases biscuits, A Jewakhan; 65 cases matches, Blackwell & Co; 79 cases oilmanstores and 12 cases currants, C Jellabhoy; 200 boxes window glasses and 20 boxes of coloured window glasses, A Jewakhan; 10 packages printing paper, B Saaba & Co.
Sydney Eggers, 5 casks white paint, A H Tyebjee & Co.
Cashmere, s, 18 packages hardware, R Pollexfen & Co; 1 case gilt but ons, John S Elmore & Co.; 2 cases papers and cards, H S Dept.; 27 packages hardware and 1 package medicine, T Adamjee; 21 packages printing presses and oilmanstores, G Claridge; 45 cases brandy, J Cooverjee & Sons; 1 case note paper, the L A & A Co.
Whittington, 54 boxes bar soap, G Surnfally.

11TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Royal George, 200 kegs lead ore, T Cama.
Cashmere, s, 2 cases books, N V Currance & Co; 2 casks ink, 2 cases hardware, 1 case toys, and 1 case playing cards, T F Punnett.
Sydney Eggers, 3 crates earthenware and 5 cases glassware, D Sorabjee & Co; 50 kegs lead ore, V Amvoibai.

FROM LONDON.

Cashmere, s, 49 cases brandy, J Cooverjee and Sons; 7 cases oilmanstores, B and A Hormusjee; 89 cases foolscap paper, Vulkart Brothers; 5 cases ham, bacon, and oilmanstores, King, King & Co; 35 cases champagne and 8 cases portwine, P Framjee & Co; 4 cases sewing machine, George Nicol & Co.
Clara, 28 cases bandy, Bounneville and Sibille; 20 cases cologne water; E A Cader; 100 casks ale, E Pallonjee; 22 cases eau de cologne, N Ardaseer and Sons; 15 cases sheet glasses, M Sumsoodin.
Cartago Nova, s, 15 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Lord of the Isles, 29 cases portwine, Payne & Co.
British Consul, 20 cases claret, Payne & Co; 4 cases tobacco, C Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Caspatrick, 10 cases old tom, Payne & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Charles Bal, 1 bale cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 250 bales cotton, T Doongersey; 2 0 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 33 bales cotton, V Vurria.
Sternoway, 150 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy; 53 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 3 cases paper, J P Cornforth & Co, 200 bales cotton, N Jeewraz; 197 bales cotton, T Screwai.
Princess Alexandra, 1 bale cotton, L Shamdas; 55 bales cotton, G Lallchund; 225 bales cotton, C Furdoonjee.
Sepia, 120 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.
Millwall, 2382 bags linseed, W and A Graham.
Surat, s, 50 bales wool and 3 bales cotton, C Canjee; 54 bales wool, V Vurria; 20 bales wool, R Mahomed; 50 bales wool, H Soomerdass; 64 bales wool, N Jeewraz; 93 bales cotton, N Khattow, 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co; 50 bales wool, D Ruttonsey; 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Deccan, s, 110 bales cotton, V Veerjee; 50 bales wool, G H Fazulbhoy & Co; 110 bales cotton, N Morarjee; 20 bales wool, E Husson; 16 cases ginger, S Husraz; 50 bales wool, R Vassonjee.
Flying Venus, 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

City of Canton, 50 tons old iron, Framjee, Sands & Co.
Deccan, s, 18 packages coffee, D Mahomed; 20 bales hides, K Nanseo.
Mooltan, s, 347 pieces E teeth, R Girdhurlall; 6 cases lac dye, W and A Graham & Co; 371 pieces E teeth, A Peerbhoy; 52 bales silk, M Mooljee; 3 cases indigo, Jones Scott & Co; 597 pieces E teeth, M Anunjee.
Surat, s, 51 cases gum, 7 cases mother o'pearl shells, and 3 cases turtleshells, C Nanjee; 18 cases mother o'pearl shells, C Lallmoodas; 8 bales cow hides and 8 bales skins, H E Jetaker.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat, s, 40 bags pepper, Behrend Brothers; 3 cases cardamoms, M Tyebally.

FOR HAVRE.

David Malcolm, 28 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co; 108 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co.
Tythonus, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Surat, s, 300 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.
British India, 300 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore, 300 bales cotton, S Kaetsey.

11TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Charles Bal, 74 bales cotton, E F Momed; 200 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.
Sternoway, 50 bales wool, N Ramchordass; 17 bales wool, F Nowrojee; 76 bales cotton, M Mooljee.
Princess Alexandra, 169 bales cotton, L Wookarda & Co; 17 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 120 bales cotton, George S King & Co; 98 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Sepia, 500 bundles gall, S Mooljee; 300 bales cotton, C S Nandershaw; 20 bales cotton, Pelly & Co; 50 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 57 bales cotton, H Manuckram.
Millwall, 332 bags linseed, W and A Graham.
Surat, s, 100 bales cotton, H Gangjee; 60 bales wool and 25 bales cotton, B Girdhur.
Deccan, s, 40 bales wool and 60 bales cotton, N Khattow; 95 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, S. Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat, s, 14 bales skins, A Bayli; 597 pieces E teeth, M Anundjee.
Deccan, s, 5 bales skins, J Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Bride, 140 bags coffee, S Tyebjee.
Surat, s, 84 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore, s, 67 chests M opium, and 60 bales cotton, E D Sassoon & Co.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D. — W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—6, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes ... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ... 10 ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy ... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROSS—June 25th, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain A. G. Ross, of a son.
SMITH—July 5th, at Dehree Factory, on the Soane, Shahabad, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., of a son.
SMITH—June 6th, at Gazeepore, the wife of Joseph Smith, C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FARIS—PAYSER—July 3rd, at Goojranwalla, by the Rev. J. B. D'Aguilar, W. P. Faris, to Mrs. Elizabeth Payser.

DEATHS.

CARTER—June 30th, at Simla, Alice Jane, wife of Rev. S. Carter, Church Mission.
ROSS—June 30th, at Abbottabad, the son of Capt. in A. G. Ross.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

We have much pleasure in stating, at the request of the Municipal Commissioner, that Mr. Crawford will volunteer his statement regarding the lease of the new offices on the Esplanade at the quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices, which must be held in the course of a few days; and that the whole report on the repair of the Vehar dams will be laid before the same meeting. We are also informed that, as soon as the reply of the Bombay Government about the grant for the police is received by the Clerk of the Peace,—and it cannot be long delayed,—a special meeting will be called to consider the financial condition of the Municipality, when the serious questions raised by Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee as to the state of indebtedness of the town can be subjected to a full investigation.

It is something gained to have forced the *Times of India* to admit that the official returns of our foreign trade, which supplied it last week with "a subject for grave reflection," by enabling it to "realize what an anomalous position India holds in the political and commercial world," may after all be absurdly inaccurate. Our contemporary's reluctance to give up a cherished idea, when it turns out to be a mere delusion, is perfectly natural; but we submit to him that it is not quite fair, when he cannot answer our criticisms, to try to lessen their force by talking about "imposing calculations," or using such vague phrases as "we imagine this necessary adjustment would almost restore the balance," and "we should suppose the import returns may also require rectification the other way." In discussing a question of this sort, it is not of the least consequence what any one "supposes" or "imagines"; the thing to be ascertained is not what "may," "might," or "should" be, but what is. Our contemporary would have very great trouble in proving the correctness of his supposition that the fixed tariff valuation of duty-paying goods imported into India was in excess of the average market prices of such goods during the year 1870-71. We have taken the single article of 7 lb. shirtings, valued in the tariff at eleven annas a pound, or Rs. 4-13 the piece; and we find from the Price Current that the average price of this class of goods during the year was just Rs. 5 the piece. Indeed, speaking generally, we should say that the tariff of 1869 was low enough to leave a considerable margin above the fixed valuation when the markets were at their lowest. Whoever is interested in the controversy can verify this matter for himself, as we are not anxious to overload our columns with statistics, and have already said enough in disproof of the *Times of India's* careless assertion.

The remarks made by our contemporary on another point are of more importance, because they suggest the inference that he has not thought out the question we are writing about, and has failed to catch the drift of our argument. He says, "it must be remembered that, in comparing the values of our exports and imports, we must assess the former at their value in the foreign country where they are taken for consumption, just as the imports are valued here as they appear in the returns." Now, if we assume that the margin between the declared value and the market price of imports is sufficient to cover such merely local charges as landing and warehousing, the whole amount at which the goods are assessed by the Custom House is taken out of the country to pay merchants and shipowners abroad. But it is quite otherwise with Indian exports—for the simple reason that the Indian export trade is principally in the hands of foreign merchants. Trace the history of a bale of cotton from the time it makes its first appearance at Broach or Oomrawuttee till it is sold to the manufacturer in Liverpool. It is bought by the agent of an English mercantile firm, cleaned and pressed by English machinery which is superintended by skilled English workmen, brought down to Bombay along a railway built with English capital and managed by English engineers, put on board an English ship manned by English sailors, the arrangements for shipping and drawing against it having been completed by English brokers with banks which are nearly all supported by English shareholders; and, in fact, when once the cotton has been picked and sent in a bullock cart from the field to the nearest market, nearly all the operations which go to make up its cost of production to the Liverpool buyer are conducted by foreigners who are intent on sending out of the country the profits of their work in India. This country, therefore, only gets the net proceeds of the sale of Indian cotton in Liverpool, after the profits made by all these various agencies have been deducted.

Well, then, it will be said, after all you acknowledge that there is, for the reasons you allege, a balance of trade against India. Yes; but there is this difference between our view and that of the "tribute"-mongers. We assert that the excess of exports is the result of the voluntary action of the people of India, and that it is but the sign of the continued operation of commercial laws which are extremely beneficial to this country; while the *Times of India* declares it to be a grievance of the first magnitude, due to the existence of a foreign Government in India. Whatever balance there is, we say, must be the fruit of England's maritime and mercantile, not of her political, supremacy. There is the shipping trade, for example. In the year 1870-71 the exports of India were carried abroad in English and other foreign ships, of the total aggregate tonnage of 1,098,000 tons. Say that the average rate of freight was only £2 a ton, and we have here a sum of two millions sterling which went into the pockets of foreign sailors and shipowners. But who compels India to employ English-built ships? She has perfect liberty of choice in the matter; and the monopoly of the carrying trade enjoyed by England depends not on the political subordination of India, but on the abundance of the stores of coal and iron to be found at home, the skill of the people in working them, and the excellence of English sailors and mechanics. While these conditions of superiority remain unaltered, England must have the lion's share of the carrying trade of all nations, merely because she can do the work more cheaply than any other country. This payment of freight to foreigners is not, therefore, a misfortune for India, but an economical advantage. So, again, it is far better for a poor country to borrow capital in England to build her railways and set up her banks with, or to import her machinery and engineers from the native land of mechanical skill, than to go on groping her way in the dark while all other nations are outstripping her in the race for material prosperity. It is true that she cannot get the use of foreign capital and labour for nothing; but ought she to grudge Englishmen the legitimate profits of their enterprize when it is steadily enriching her? The condition of India, with regard to her foreign trade, is not "anomalous" at all; but, as the present editor of the *Bombay Gazette* pointed out in a pamphlet two months ago, exactly resembles that of the United States. A constant stream of foreign capital and labour is flowing year after year into India and the States; and, consequently, those countries become every year more heavily indebted to foreign countries. Taking the statistics of a series of years, there is no actual drain worth mentioning of produce from India; but the amount of the Indian debt of all kinds held in England has risen to about £150,000,000. This sum may be said to represent the balance of trade, or the accumulated profits of all the English energy and money expended in doubling the revenue and trebling the trade of India. But the dependent state of this country politically has had an infinitesimal share in creating this debt; and journalists who persist in ascribing the "enormous gap" which they fancy they have discovered between the values of Indian imports and exports to the mercenary selfishness of the English Government are guilty of a crime which the French designate by the convenient phrase—*lèse-nation*.

The latest paper from Bangalore reports that "both of the gentlemen wounded in the late affray are doing well."

It is said that instructions have been issued by the Government of Madras to make collections of the antiquities of the Neilgherry Hills.

The Home Government has confirmed the sanction of the Goverment of India to the appointment of a Political Agent, with necessary office establishments, for Eastern Rajpootana, at a cost of Rs. 2,355 per mensem.

"We have been informed," says the "Pioneer," "that a mutineer of 1857 has been captured at Mirzapur. In spite of the high reward offered—Rs. 2,000 by the Government, and Rs. 5,000 by a native gentleman—the rebel managed to live in Mirzapur and to escape detection until last Friday, when he was apprehended by a European inspector disguised as a loafer. The rebel himself was in the disguise of a faquir."

Has Ootacamund really advanced so far in civilisation as to have a tax on dogs? It would appear so from the following paragraph which appears in the Ootacamund paper—"The tax upon dogs appears to have caused an extensive disposal of canine favourites. A large number of dogs of all sorts, sizes, and colours, were seen being taken out of Ootacamund on Wednesday last. 'The parting with our dogs our poverty displays.'"

The "Indian Public Opinion" is informed that the Supreme Government have expressed a certain willingness to take up the Chumba case for reconsideration if Suchet Singh can bring forward further documentary evidence of sufficient importance to be worthy of such an unusual step; and it trusts that this may be the case because it considers that if the whole case is sent home for investigation the result may be exceedingly unpleasant for the Indian Government.

We ("Indian Public Opinion") are glad to hear that there is a prospect of the Butcher murders at Amritsur being cleared up at last. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered, and our ablest detectives set to work. Mr. Christie, who has often distinguished himself in difficult cases, has found a key to the mystery. One man has, it is reported, made a full confession, naming his accomplices and employers. Native confessions are of course delicate things to handle, but the police are now confident that every circumstance of the crime will soon be laid bare.

We read that the five Arab chiefs lately transferred from Asseerghur to the State prison in Chunar fort appear to thrive better than was expected. The constant rain rather puzzles them, but otherwise they and the climate agree perfectly. They are imprisoned, we believe, for an indefinite period; the longer the better, for if, as is rumoured, troubles are threatened in the Persian Gulf, these pirate chiefs are well out of the way. Meanwhile, they and their Nubian servants are treated very handsomely as far as regards money and indulgences.

The "Lucknow Times" cannot see what is the use of having so many Political Agents in the native States. "If they are not to interfere in the internal management of the Raj," it says, "they have no other duties to perform than report to Government, how the native Princes are administering their principalities. The India Government cannot act on their representations, and then of what use are these reports? We see no necessity for keeping up these appointments on such high salaries. The Political Agents have no influence in effecting any good, they are mere spectators of what goes on. Their presence can check no evil, their advice is seldom listened to. The India Government can effect a large saving by abolishing many of these appointments."

Dr. Hunter, of the Madras School of Arts notoriety, is now at Coonoor, awaiting the arrival of his staff of photographers, to take portraits of the tribes of the Neilgherries, on the premises of Mr. Herklotts. The "Neilgherry Excelsior" trusts that Dr. Hunter will not be disappointed, but fears he will find it no easy matter to get the tribes in question to enter an appearance for the object he has in view. Years ago, when they were coerced by official authority to be so good as to sit for their likenesses, they evinced great refractoriness, and did not at all seem to like the idea of being photographically immortalized. "The Queen wants our portraits," they said, "to send for the best specimens of us to serve Her Majesty. We do not relish the prospect, and would rather remain where and how we are." Prejudices which the then Collector of the district could not overcome, are not likely to be subdued by any private individuals such as Messrs. Herklotts and Hunter.

The Lahore paper says—"The unusually heavy rains still continue throughout the north of the Punjab, though at Lahore we have had fair weather for the last two or three days. The break in the railway was repaired on Saturday, and though much rain has since fallen no further damage to the line has occurred. The fair weather, although, from its 'steaminess,' disagreeable and close, is of considerable benefit to the country people, as it is just what they require to enable them to commence sowing for the winter crop. Previous to the commencement of the rains we noted the extraordinary crops which had been cut this spring in the Punjab. It is a curious circumstance that it has been found too great for the population, who proved to be too scanty to secure all the harvest. When the rains began much of the wheat was lying in the fields cut but not thrashed, which is now utterly destroyed. A friend well acquainted with the subject says that the truth is, the cultivation is getting ahead of the population in these parts. With their ordinary scanty crops the population is sufficient, but with heavy ones like this year it is utterly insufficient."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

THE ARMY BILL.

LONDON, 11TH JULY.

The Tichborne trial has been adjourned until November next.

The conference for discussing the relations between England and the Colonies meets at the Westminster Hotel on the 19th instant.

The Emperor William has arrived at Ems.

M. Thiers has written to His Holiness the Pope assuring him of a good reception if he comes to France, but at the same time stating that he will have to submit to the general laws of the country and advising him to remain at the Vatican.

At a meeting of the Members of the House of Lords held yesterday it was decided to reject the Army Bill, on the ground that it is incomplete as sent up by the Commons.

The French Government have paid 2,000,000 francs to Switzerland; the Swiss Government having returned the greater part of military *materiel* confiscated during the war.

APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, 10TH JULY.

The Roman Catholics of this city threaten to attack a Protestant procession announced to take place on Wednesday. Serious disturbances are expected.

LONDON, 10TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was act[illegible] advancing.

Pe[illegible]ollera 7¾d.

The [illegible]mail of the 13th ultimo was delivered [illegible]on on the 10th instant.

REVIEW.

VENTILATION.

Mr. Charles Reade, the well known author of "It's Never too late to Mend," and other books, has recently been applying this maxim to the building of houses; and his clever and pungent remarks, headed, "*A Million of Blunders*," have excited considerable attention in England. What he says chiefly relates to London houses, but much is equally applicable to India. His remarks have already appeared in the columns of the *Gazette*. Sir Emmerson Tennant says in his book about Ceylon that one of the most common complaints in India is a severe cold, which seems very odd for a hot climate, but so it is, as everybody knows only too well; and these colds are most difficult to get rid of, for if they are caught at the beginning of the cold season they generally last till the hot weather sets in, and sometimes all the year round, ending in bronchitis and other such complaints. The cause of this is the way in which houses in India are built and ventilated. The wide, open, gaping doors and windows are the only means of admitting air into rooms, so that when they are thrown open there is a thorough draft in which it is most dangerous to sit, and when the doors and windows are closed to keep out the rains, dust, or hot winds, then the effect is almost stifling. No better example could be given of the utter want of ventilation than at the recent meetings of the Justices in the Town Hall, at which, when they were surrounded by a crowd (though the scene was certainly an imposing one), the poor Justices were almost suffocated, and this in a fine lofty room like the Town Hall; the reason being that the only means for the admission of air were all closed up, and there was no possibility of the foul air finding a vent.

On the Continent of Europe, where stoves are almost always used for heating rooms, especially in the winter season, entering a room from the cold air outside is almost enough to give any one apoplexy; for the cold is very intense outside, and every means of egress or ingress for air is closed up, double windows being used to prevent the least possible fresh air from getting in; and in English houses where coal fires are used the same also applies in a great measure. Most people know the depressing and almost deadly effects of sleeping in a room with the windows and doors shut up, the trap door in the fire grate being also closed down by the chamber maid to keep the soot from falling; the room is then nearly hermetically sealed.

These remarks have been made in consequence of a new mode of ventilation lately introduced by Mr. William Potts of Birmingham. This he accomplishes by means of a cornice made of tin or zinc which is so arranged that an inlet for fresh air and an outlet for vitiated air are provided all round the tops of rooms. The zinc or tin is perforated and divided into compartments, and may be as ornamental as the architect likes. The exit and entrance of air are regulated by the simplest kind of valves, and that coming in may either be purified and sifted, and even refrigerated or heated as required. The system is capable of being adapted either to dwelling houses, public buildings, hospitals, warehouses, shops, ships, or railway carriages, and it is so little liable to be damaged by carriage that it can be conveyed anywhere without risk, like corrugated iron. It will, when known, in time doubtless become as much used as that material; and, with these ventilators and thin rolled zinc plates for roofs, the perishable cloth ceilings now generally used in India will soon be superseded. The plan is strongly commended to the notice of people in India about to build, whether on a small or large scale. The system has been well tried in England and found to answer most completely, as fully testified by architects and others.

THE DURBAR AT POONA.

The *Poona Observer* of yesterday gives the following account of the durbar held by His Excellency the Governor, in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday afternoon, for the reception of His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior:—

His Excellency the Governor, attended by his personal staff, arrived at the Council Hall at 5-30, and was received by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the members of the Executive Council, and the Secretaries to Government. One of the Governor's carriages containing the Private Secretary and an aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor proceeded from Government House at 4 P.M. for the purpose of escorting His Highness the Maharajah to the Durbar from his residence in the city of Poona, and after the lapse of half an hour, His Highness the Maharajah made his appearance and was received by the Secretary in the Political Department, and by the aide-de-camp of the Governor, by whom he was conducted to the Durbar Hall.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, the members of the Executive Council, Political Secretary, His Excellency's personal staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government, received His Highness in the Durbar Hall at about four paces from the threshold, and conducted him to a raised dais covered with red damask, where, while standing, the Governor introduced him to the Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency the Governor took his seat on the left of His Highness the Maharajah and welcomed him in a polite speech which was interpreted by Colonel Hutchinson, his Political Agent. After the speech, the two sons of His Highness the Maharajah were introduced by Colonel Hutchinson to His Excellency the Governor, when the proceedings were terminated by the distribution of *pan sopari* amongst the native chiefs and gentlemen present. His Excellency the Governor took the initiative by offering to His Highness the Maharajah a *bera* of pan, and placed the wreathed flowers around His Highness' neck and also around the necks of his two sons. This concluded the ceremony. His Highness the Maharajah being escorted home by the body guard of His Excellency the Governor and a party of 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, His Excellency the Governor followed and was escorted home by his own body guard, as was likewise His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who followed. The remainder of the civil and military officials, pompously attired, then gradually withdrew, as did also the ladies, who were spectators of the ceremony from the gallery, and probably formed the chief attraction of His Highness the Maharajah. Along the Civil Lines from the Council Hall, nearly to our office, the men of H. M.'s 9th Regt. N. I., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, were placed in single file on either side of the road, and saluted His Highness the Maharajah as he passed both to and from the Durbar. On the *maidan* adjoining the Council Hall a battery of 6-18 Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Stevenson, were placed to fire the salutes for H. H. the Maharajah, H. E. the Governor, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. A guard of honor furnished from H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, under the command of Captain Smith, with the regimental colours and band, were drawn up in file from the road to the entrance of the Council Hall.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

FRIDAY, 16TH JUNE.

The Committee re-assembled this morning at half past twelve, Mr. Ayrton in the chair.

Mr. Stewart Reid—I am junior member of the Board of Revenue of the North-West Provinces. I first went to India in 1847. I have directed my attention to the despatch of the Secretary of State of 1862, with respect to a permanent settlement in the North-West Provinces. That despatch directed the steps which the Government wished to be taken in the matter, and directed the attention of the Government in India, but it contained no express orders, only to take the matter into consideration. I believe that the opinion of the Board of Revenue was expressed on the matter, but I was not then a member. The opinions of some members of the Board were in favour of, others against, a permanent settlement. Nothing was done until 1865, when Sir Charles Wood stated that he was ready to sanction a permanent settlement. Fresh conditions were introduced into that despatch with respect to the cultivable area, and to districts of which the assessments were in progress. No estate with less than 80 per cent. cultivable area was to be permanently settled, or on which the assessments exceeded the revenue. By assessments, I mean rental, the share of the owner, including the land revenue. Officers were directed by the Board to make the assessment with very great care, and it was left open to the Government to insert the words for 30 years or for ever. No assessment is considered settled until sanctioned by the Government. The next instructions was a despatch of Earl DeGrey in 1866, and afterwards of Sir S. Northcote in 1867, limiting the operation of the permanent settlement with respect to particular estates. Under all these instructions a permanent settlement was made in very few cases, and indeed in none except, as I have stated, when it was left optional to the Government to settle it for 30 years or for ever. I believe that the opinion of the Revenue Board is, that by a permanent settlement we should lose a great amount of prospective revenue. For instance, the new assessment in the North-West will show an increase of £450,000. The increase will arise from the greater area cultivated and the higher prices. I do not think that much is to be expected from an improved or more careful system of agriculture. The Government of the North-West Provinces, seeing the result of the new assessment, and that the rentals in certain districts in the last few years had increased 30, 40, and 50 per cent., reported this fact to the Government of India, and pointed out that it ought to be a powerful consideration in deciding the question. As soon as the assessment is completed and the landowners feel themselves safe, they are apt to raise the rents. I believe the railroads have had great effect in raising the value of agricultural produce. Before there was such communication the value of agricultural produce in every district was at times almost nominal. Formerly a rupee would ordinarily buy 5½ bushels or 322 lbs. of grain, but now, if I may hazard a guess, it would not buy more than 70 or 80 lbs. I am speaking without authority or enquiry. [The Chairman.—You can enquire and correct this statement if you find it necessary.] Under the despatch of 1865 the permanent settlement could be made at a higher assessment if in perpetuity than the current rates. For instance, a permanent settlement would be made at 600 rupees when the current assessment was 500 rupees, but the landowners would not look forward, and were of opinion that whatever changes occur ought to be in their favour. I do not think that it would make any difference whether the assessment was for 30 years or in perpetuity. I do not think, judging from my experience, that the higher the rents the better the system of agriculture. I am in favour of a 30 years' settlement; at the end of that time the Government would be able to make any improvements which had taken place. The assessments were made rather from the rental of the landowner than from equality of soil, facilities for irrigation; but the assessing officers would take into account the expenditure on wells, irrigation, &c., and make the assessment very little above the general rate of the other lands. But if the improvements had been made so long as to reimburse the owner, then they would be taken into full account. They would not assess it higher on account of a better system of cultivation or expenditure of capital, unless the owner received some benefit in the shape of additional rent.

The Chairman—Can you explain how it is fair or just that if the landlord improves the land he would be higher assessed, and the reverse if the tenant does it?

Witness—Because the assessment is calculated upon the rental paid to the owner. The owner, not the occupier, is the person to whom regard is paid in making the assessment. This is the general plan quite apart from the special allowances above referred to. We look to the rental paid to the owner, and not to the quality of the land, although it may be precisely the same in natural conditions, and side by side. If one land has been improved by irrigation or otherwise, and the owner has reimbursed for his outlay, the assessment would be higher in proportion to the rental paid. I believe that the natives are indifferent whether the assessment is in perpetuity or for 30 years. In fact, they would prefer a lower assessment for the present for 30 years than a higher one in perpetuity.

In reply to Sir C. Wingfield—No artificial manures are used in India. I do not know that any assessment officer has ever made any allowance for manures recently used. The natives sometimes collect manure, but do not use artificial manures such as guano. In fixing the assessment every officer has rent rates to guide him, framed on the landlord's returns, but in some cases he uses his judgment, and, correcting the returns of the owner, fixes the assessment higher. Sir W. Muir a few years ago was in favour of a permanent settlement, and wrote a pamphlet on it. I believe that recent facts to which I have referred in speaking of the increase of rental have modified his view, and I think he is now averse to it. As far as I am aware, the Government is not pledged to a permanent settlement in any district. I believe that my remarks as to the indifference of the landowners to a permanent settlement applies to all—great as well as small. I had no conversation with large owners in Oudh. The question was not mooted when I was there. There has been a great increase in the sugarcane cultivation. The rents are being paid much more in money than in kind as they used to be,—that a good industrious tenant would prefer to pay money instead of produce, and that where money is paid rather than produce the agriculture is better.

Sir C. Wingfield—Was not an Act recently passed in the North-West to restrain payments in kind?

Witness—It has been proposed, but it was not passed. I believe it is very rare that the benefits of a permanent settlement ultimately devolve upon the occupiers under sub-tenures of which the zemindars was not aware at the time. I have heard of such cases in Bengal. The idea prevalent in India is that a portion of the rent is hypothecated to the Government, and that it was not considered unjust that the Government should periodically raise the assessment if it is fairly apportioned.

In reply to Mr. Birley—The owners sent in their rent rates as the basis of the assessment, but they are verified by the inquiries and local knowledge and surveys of the assessment officers. The justice of the assessment is in the main acquiesced in, whatever may be the individual complaints in particular instances. The owners generally look to the difference between the old assessment, and not to the actual amount of the new one. When the assessments have been made, but not sanctioned by Government, they are nevertheless acted upon. As soon as the assessment is made, it is provisionally sanctioned by the Board of Revenue, who make a report to the Government, and it then hol

IMPORTING OBSCENE PRINTS.

IBRAHIM PUTLIA was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Monday with importing obscene prints.

William Ablom, a preventive officer, stated—Between 3 and 4 P.M. on Saturday last, I was standing on the Malet Bunder. Prisoner was passing in a toney. I saw him take a blue packet out of his pocket and place it on his box. This was done in such a way that my suspicion was excited. I followed prisoner round the Clare Bunder, and then I called him to the shore. I told him to open his box, from which I took one packet which lay at the top. I asked him if he had any more. He said "No." On further examination I found two more. These are the packets, and they contain cards with indecent pictures on them. Prisoner told me he had bought them of a ship captain.

The prisoner was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

THE CHEATING CASE.

AT the Fort Police Court on Monday, before the Chief Magistrate, Bapoojee Pandoorung and Jairam Boodhmull were again placed at the bar—the former charged with cheating by personation, and the latter with voluntarily assisting in concealing or making away with certain gold ingots, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,952, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen. Mr. Atmaram Jugonath appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Taylor for the defence.

Balkrushna Trimbuck, on being further examined, said—I am going away to my native country. I have domestic reasons for doing so. My mother is sick. I propose going so far by sea, and pray that this case may be taken up by the Petty Sessions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Taylor—I received a letter four days ago from my mother. She has fever. I propose going by way of Panwell.

To the Court—It is the fact that I gave money to the first defendant at the same time that I gave him gold. The money was Rs. 37-7-6 in cash.

Re-examined by Mr. Taylor—I heard the evidence of the policeman. I had mentioned it before about the money, but forgot when my information was laid. The hoondees (C and D) are genuine. Exhibit C being shown to witness he said—The endorsement on this is not genuine. Exhibit D is put into witness' hand. There are two endorsements on this; that on the right hand is genuine—on the left not. I only know from hearsay that the documents with Choonecilal are duplicates or seconds of these hoondees. If these hoondees (C and D) had not been presented, I would have paid Choonecilal on his presenting his hoondees. When Choonecilal presented his hoondees, my suspicion against the first prisoner, which had been before aroused was confirmed. Choonecilal presented no letter.

Ramchunder Dadajee said—I am an agent in Bombay for one Anunt Shreeram Leney in Withulwady, in the shop of one Naroo Succaram Mahajun. The informant keeps a shop also there. I remember the first defendant coming to this shop on Wednesday, 21st ultimo, at 6 P.M. He brought a letter which I saw him give informant sealed. Informant opened it and read it. He then told first defendant to call again to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. I did not read the letter. I saw the first defendant next day at 10, when he came. He brought with him what informant told me in the presence and hearing of defendant were hoondes for Rs. 4,000. He said they were drawn against Cassum Dhurumsy.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. the Chief Justice:—

SOMETHING SERIOUS ABOUT A SOLICITOR.

ASAR PURSHOTUM V. PESTONJEE DINSHAW.

Mr. Green, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant is a solicitor of the High Court, and the action was brought to recover Rs. 1,700, with interest, the balance of an amount which the defendant received on account of the plaintiff, who was then his client and had filed a suit against another person. The amount so received was Rs. 40,000; and defendant admitted to plaintiff that he had received the money. A great portion of the amount was paid by defendant, but a balance of Rs. 1,700 remained unpaid, and for this he gave a promissory note, dated 8th February 1871. The suit was brought on that note. The plaintiff proved the debt, and His Lordship gave judgment for him for Rs. 1,700, with interest at 12 per cent per annum from 3rd May 1871 till 11th June 1871; further interest on the judgment, and Rs. 270 costs, and an order for immediate execution.

The Chief Justice, after giving the decree, remarked that this was a very serious matter, as Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, the defendant, is a solicitor of this Court. He must be called upon to give an explanation in connection with the case; and if his explanation is not satisfactory, the Court must take serious notice of the matter. It was not to be tolerated for a moment in an attorney of the Court. His Lordship desired that the Prothonotary should write to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw requiring an explanation to be given on affidavit within eight days, furnishing him at the same time with a copy of His Lordship's notes in this case.

The Chief Justice (after some time) enquired if any of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley's people were in Court, and there being none, His Lordship directed the Prothonotary to write to the plaintiff's solicitors that it was desirable he should not enter into any negotiations with Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw in reference to this case.

SOONDERDAS MORARJEE VS. GOCULDAS MOHUNJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,650, the balance of an adjusted account. On the 13th November 1867, the plaintiff advanced Rs. 2,000 to defendants on a promissory note, which was signed by Goculdas Mohunjee in the name of his firm. Various payments were made on account of the principal and interest, and afterwards a final adjustment took place, on which the suit was now brought. His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,650, with interest and costs.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA VS. MUDDUN POONJA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiffs. The name of one of the defendants was struck out. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,711 on a redraft in respect of a consignment of cotton. In June 1870, the defendant consigned 92 bales of cotton through Messrs. Martin, Young and Co., and drew a bill for £1,050. The National Bank in the course of business purchased that bill, and the defendant then signed in the name of his firm a letter of hypothecation. He gave to the bank a draft payable on demand, which was afterwards dishonoured. Mr. Alfred Baker, the accountant of the bank, made a personal demand upon the defendant, Muddon Poonja, but he was unable to pay. Nothing had been paid on account of the debt. His Lordship gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,711, with interest and costs.

Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of the defendant Muddon Poonja, who had been in custody on a warrant for his detention until judgment in this suit, and was brought up on that warrant, asked for his discharge on the ground that the warrant was now defunct.

Mr. Inverarity said the order for detention was made by Mr. Justice Bayley, and was to the effect that defendant should be detained until the satisfaction of the decree in the suit. The order was made on the 10th instant.

His Lordship thereupon directed speedy execution to go against the defendants, and that Muddon Poonja be detained in custody until the satisfaction of the decree.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA VS. KESSOWDAS SEWDAS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiffs. In 1870, the defendant shipped per Canute and other vessels, through Messrs. Robinson and Co., consignments of coir yarn and aloes, in respect of which he drew bills. Those bills were in the course of business purchased by the National Bank, and were subsequently dishonoured. The accountant of the bank had demanded the money of the defendant, but he had paid nothing. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,312-14, with interest and costs, and speedy execution.

HAJEE ISMAIL HAJEE HURIB VS. KESRICHUND HIMMUTRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Scoble said the moonims of the defendants' firm, by name Jeevunchund Oomedmull and Treecumchund Uggurmull, had absconded from Bombay, while their principals had been victimizing a number of merchants, not only in Bombay, but in Calcutta and elsewhere. On the 29th May 1871, the plaintiff lent them Rs. 10,000 at interest. Nothing had been paid on account of the loan; the firm's shop was shut, and the moonims had absconded. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 10,000, with interest and costs, and speedy execution.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.

YESTERDAY, in the Fort Police Court, one Hassum Dawood appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against one Javerchund Deepchund on the following information:—

Hassum Dawood said—I am a dealer in chunam, and keep my shop and place of business at Peydhownee. I know one Javerchund Deepchund. He came to me on Thursday the 6th inst., and informed me that a jeweller was in need of money and had a fine diamond ring for sale, and that he would sell it cheap for ready money. At my desire the said Javerchund Deepchund brought the ring and shewed it to me on the following day. I shewed it to other persons and agréed to pay Rs. 350. He again came with the ring on Sunday the 9th inst., and told me to take the money with me and accompany him to the jeweller's house. I accordingly went with him to a house at Mombadevi. He then asked me to wait in the verandah, and to give him the money to be paid to the jeweller. I at first declined to pay the money without having the ring. On his assuring me, however, that the jeweller would not make the bargain at such a cheap price, unless he were induced by the sight of the ready money, I gave him the money—that is, Rs. 350. Having taken the money with him he went into the house, and I remained in the verandah for a long time, but he did not return. I therefore went inside of the house, and on enquiry learnt that he had left the house by the back door. I thereupon went in search of the said Javerchund Deepchund, but could not find him. I charge him with cheating, and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The magistrate granted the application.

LOAFER'S DODGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A European loafer, who is described to me as being tolerably well dressed, did me the honour of paying a visit to my house in the Fort yesterday and attempting to perpetrate a fraud in the following way. Having by some means learned that I was engaged to dine out that evening he presented himself at my home and said he had been sent for my dress clothes and five rupees as I should not be able to return home that afternoon to dress! His request was refused, and he was told that the clothes would be sent to me by my servant. He offered some objections to this, but, finding he could get nothing, left. Afterwards he was observed to pass along the street once or twice, but unfortunately, not by me, or my visitor would be safely in the hands of the police by this time.—Yours, &c.,

NOT TO BE HAD.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 3rd July, to Saturday, 8th July 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	2,691	0	0
House Rate	12,249	10	8
Police Rate	3,655	0	9
Lighting do.	3,655	0	9
Water do.	3,710	3	7
Halalcore Cess	3,328	5	2
Market Fees	4,608	0	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	30	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	671	3	7
Fines and Penalties	330	15	3
Town Duties	4,384	15	8
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	1,700	0	0
Total Rs.....	41,212	7	11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

(*Hindu Prakash*, July 10.)

THE flower of our rich aristocracy—Sir Jamsetjee, Venayak Jaganath Shankarset, Nanabhai Byramjee (son of the Honourable Byramjee), Narayan Wasoodeo, our Banajees, our Wadias, our Hindoo Dasses, our Patels, our Dadees, our Limjees, range on the side of non-representation and insubordination. We are unable to get the list of those who voted finally for Mr. Maclean's resolutions—those which we have given above and which became those of the Bench, by an overwhelming majority; but should any of the rich aristocracy pointed out above have voted for them, which are by-the-bye nearly the same as those of Mr. Forbes's, it is an interesting problem to solve whether the sudden change took place by the inner sting of the conscience, or by the magic influence of Mr. Maclean's name, the well known Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, or through simple ignorance of what side to go in with. Leaving, however, the rich aristocratic Justices to settle the matter between themselves and the rate-payers in general, we observe that even the original resolutions of Mr. Forbes were lost by a bare majority, according to our list, of ten, and that among the voters on Captain Hancock's side there were more than ten Justices who are servants in the Municipality, and as such bound to the present régime. So that, even to the original resolutions of Mr. Forbes the number of independent votes were equal, and should some of our big aristocrats have voted on his side the resolutions would surely have been carried. However, all is well that ends well, and we congratulate the Bench on the impartial and right decision it has finally arrived at. It is thought by some that under Mr. Maclean's resolutions the Bench will be extinguished, but Mr. Maclean has expressly declared the scope of his resolutions not to be so, and for ourselves if there be an efficient substitute in place of the Bench on the elective principle, we should not be sorry at its abolition. We have been informed that the general public still contemplate of calling a monster meeting of all the inhabitants through the Sheriff for the purpose of backing up the resolutions of the Bench and asking for a greater number of representatives than has been vouchsafed in those resolutions. Even without such a meeting the Government ought to see its way clearly to popular concessions, and we hope that without any loss of time a Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council for reconstructing, on the new principles, the Bombay Municipality, which at present is on the verge of, if not actually in, a state of bankruptcy.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE first day of the Gymkhana Races took place on Saturday last, but was not attended, we regret to say, with the success which the trouble taken to get it up deserved. It was expected that a carefully-prepared programme of sport with more added money than has been hitherto given would produce lots of entries, but we never remember seeing them so scanty. Only two out of the five events on the card, filled with three horses in each, and only one of these was at all well contested. The lotteries, too, were very small and badly attended; in a word, we never saw sport so badly supported. It would hardly be credited that in a large station like Poona enough ponies, hacks, and galloways are not forthcoming to fill three or four races. Great trouble has been taken by the secretary and the committee to induce owners to come forward and enter their horses, so it is to be *hoped* that on the next race day (which comes off on the 22nd inst.) they *will* do so, and show that the sporting spirit is not totally extinct amongst us.

After so much being said about the sports not clashing or interfering with each other, it seemed *rather* inconsistent that pigeon shooting should have been allowed to take place on Saturday. There are only three race days advertised for the season on purpose to try and thus have good racing, so on these days *nothing else* should be allowed, for of course it greatly interferes with the racing. It is to be hoped most sincerely that it may be prevented in future. The races were as follows:—

FIRST.—For all bona fide hacks. ½ mile heats. C. W. over 10-7.

Mr Kirkwood's .....br a h	Black Douglas.....Mr Bulkley	1
Mr Walmisley's .....g a h	Diamond .....Owner	2

Black Douglas had it all his own way, and won in a canter.

SECOND RACE.—For all galloways. Weight for inches. 14 hands to carry 10-7. ½ mile.

	st	lb		
Mr Berkeley's .....b a g	The Cherub...	9	10	Mr C..... 1
Mr Elliott's.....b a p	Mend'cant ...	9	0	Owner 2
Mr Stewart's .....g a g	Roddy	10	5	M Hardtman ... 3

All three kept together till the back of the course, when Cherub drew slightly ahead with Roddy next, in which order they rounded the turn home; here Mendicant came up and closed with the leader, who, however, shook him off, and won pretty easily by a length, a neck only separated the second and third.

3RD RACE.—For all horses. Weight for age and class 2st. in excess of W. I. T. C. standard.

	st	lb		
Mr Kirkwood's .....br a h	Blk Douglas	11	3	Mr Bulkley 1
Mr Bogne's .....g a h	The Baby....	11	3	Owner 2
Mr Walmisley's .....g a h	Diamond	11	3	Owner 3

Here Black Douglas again showed himself far too good for his field, he led pulling double all the way round, and although The Baby came up and tried to close at the last corner, it was no use, and the old racer won as he liked. Diamond beaten off.

A race for bazaar tattoos closed the evening's sport. A good number of spectators were present, and we sincerely hope that on the next occasion their attendance may be rewarded by the races being much better filled. To those who [illegible] add, that to ensure the [illegible] take tickets *must* com[illegible] lotteries greatly incr[illegible]

—*Poona Observer.*

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT AND COMPULSORY LABOUR.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Monday last, before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent and a Common Jury, George Patrick Chill, a European contractor, was charged under the Penal Code with wrongful confinement and unlawful compulsory labour, to which he is alleged to have subjected a number of native labourers in the making of a road in the territory of the Nawab of Tonk, on the 1st January 1870, at a place called Khem Keira. There are four cases in which the accused has been committed for trial on the above charges by Colonel J. P. Nixon. The first case was that in which the charge was brought by Ooda Jeewa.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey, instructed by Mr. Abraham, was for the defence.

ARGUMENT AS TO THE COURT'S JURISDICTION.

Mr. Anstey submitted, before the accused was formally arraigned, that there was no offence on the face of the indictment cognisable by this Court or any other Court. The prisoner was a European British subject, and the offence was said to have been committed in the territory of the Nawab of Tonk, a foreign territory under a native prince. That charge was characterised as an offence under section 342 of the Indian Penal Code; and was said to be that of wrongful confinement and enforcing labour, and abetament of the same. The learned counsel referred to 33 Geo. III., ch. 33, and other Acts of Parliament to show that in the English law, as it stood before the introduction of the Penal Code, there was no such offence in existence. The learned counsel, proceeding with his argument, referred to Act I. of 1849, which is an Act to provide more efficiently for the punishment of offences committed in foreign States, and under which the Governor-General may order the accused to be conveyed out of the territory. His next referred to Act VII. of 1854, which is an Act for the apprehension, within the territories under the government of the East India Company, of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them. Section 2 of the Penal Code was next referred to as still more important. It says—"Every person shall be liable to punishment under this Code and not otherwise, for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he shall be guilty within the said territories on or after the said 1st day of May 1861." Now, the word territories was shewn by section 15 of the Code to include those territories which are, or may become, vested in Her Majesty the Queen, except the Straits Settlements; so that there was no authority to extend the words British territories to the dominions of Tonk, which is not a territory of the Queen. The learned counsel therefore submitted, first, that it was perfectly clear that the Penal Code does not apply to any European British subject committing an offence in foreign territory; and, secondly, that no amendment could be made or suggested to cure the defect, and for this reason, that at the time when section 3 of the Penal Code (to which His Lordship drew Mr. Anstey's attention) was being passed, no such offence was known in English law as that of wrongful confinement, no such offence as that of enforcing labour, and no such offence as abetment of either.

Mr. Mayhew said the question raised by his learned friend was concluded by a decision of the Madras High Court in a similar case. But before going to that case, he would refer to the charter of the late Supreme Court, section 44 of which gives jurisdiction to the Court to try a case like this. That section is as follows—"And we do further authorize and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature of Bombay, in like manner to enquire, hear and determine, and to award judgment and execution of, upon, and against all treasons, murders, felonies, perjuries, crimes, extortions, misdemeanours, &c., had, done, or committed, or which shall hereafter be had, done, or committed by any of our subjects in any of the territories subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the territories which are now or hereafter may be subject to or dependent upon the said Government, or within any of the dominions of the native princes of India in alliance with the said Government." Now, before the Madras High Court, a similar question was raised in the case of the Queen v. James Watkins (2 Madras High Court Reports, p. 444,) in which the defendant, a European British subject, was charged, under section 352 of the Penal Code, with having committed an offence at Bangalore. The counsel for the defence argued that Bangalore being in the territories of the Rajah of Mysore, and the Rajah not being in alliance with the Government of Madras, the Court had no jurisdiction. Sir Colley Scotland, C. J., in giving judgment in the case, said—"Having reason to anticipate that this objection would be taken, I have given the point some consideration, so that I am able to express my clear opinion at once. By the operation of section 21 of the Letters Patent constituting the High Court, the provisions in the charter of the late Supreme Court still govern the criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and clearly, I think, give jurisdiction in this case. The Court is empowered to try British subjects for offences committed within the factories subordinate to Fort St. George, or within territories subject to or dependent upon the Government of Madras, or 'within any of the dominions of the native princes of India in alliance with the said Government.' This latter provision is, in my opinion, applicable to the present case. I may remark that similar words are not to be found in the earlier charter of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, but are contained in the charter of the Supreme Court of Bombay, granted several years after that of Madras In my judgment, Mysore is the territory of a native prince in alliance with the Madras Government, and consequently the High Court has jurisdiction to try European British subjects for criminal offences committed within such territory. The objection, therefore, must be overruled. I may add that, if it were necessary to go beyond the Supreme Court charter, it would probably be found that jurisdiction is given by 33 Geo. III., ch. 52, section 67." The Court in that case held that the High Court has the same criminal jurisdiction which the late Supreme Court had, and that Bangalore being within the territories of the Maharajah of Mysore, a native prince in alliance with the Government of Madras, the defendant was subject to the jurisdiction of the High Court in respect of criminal offences committed in the territory of Mysore. Now here, said the learned counsel, His Lordship was bound to take judicial notice of the fact that the Nawab of Tonk is in alliance with the British Government in India; and, therefore, this Court was asked to follow the ruling of the Madras High Court. It was unnecessary for him, said the learned counsel, to go into the second question of amendment if His Lordship held that this Court had jurisdiction in the case. Mr. Mayhew next referred to the Letters Patent of the High Court, section 23, which gives the Court power to try all persons brought before it.

The Judge said Mr. Anstey did not object to the person, but to the offence, being under the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Anstey's argument was that the offence was not known to the English law previous to the introduction of the Penal Code, and that, therefore, the accused could not be tried in this Court.

Mr. Mayhew said he would then rely on the Madras High Court case; and as to the second question, it was premature to raise it until the evidence had been heard.

The Judge said the learned counsel for the prisoner might take the objection at the commencement of the trial.

Mr. Mayhew said if the objection had been taken after the evidence was given, he should have asked His Lordship to amend the charge by adding the offence of criminal force under section 352 of the Penal Code.

The Judge said he could not have done that.

Mr. Anstey—I object to my learned friend saying what the evidence will be. This is a demurrer to an indictment, and has nothing to do with the evidence.

The Judge said he could not amend the charge, so as to convert two charges into one of criminal force. It was impossible to do it.

Mr. Mayhew said he would then rely on the decision of the Madras High Court. The point was concluded by a judicial decision in that case.

Mr. Anstey said that decision was given on a point entirely different from his point, which was not raised before the Madras High Court; and that his learned friend had quite misunderstood it. He said the two things were wholly different. The learned counsel cited the case of the Queen v. Leslie (29 Law Journal, Magistrates' Cases,) remarking that His Lordship would remember that in India the Court had the power which they have not in England. Referring to Act XII. of 1859, Mr. Anstey said it is the law of this presidency, that he who breaks contracts for labor may be punished with hard labor; and, therefore, what was possibly an offence here against the prisoner might be highly laudable in the opinion of that great potentate, the Nawab of Tonk.

The learned Judge, in disposing of the objection, said he thought the Court had jurisdiction in the case. By section 44 of the charter of the late Supreme Court it was empowered to take cognisance of all offences committed in any of the territories subject to, or dependent upon, or the territories of native princes or States in alliance with the Government of Bombay, &c. Then section 67 of 33 Geo. III., ch. 52, says—"And be it further enacted that all His Majesty's subjects, as well servants of the said United Company as others, shall be and are hereby declared to be amenable to all courts of justice, both in India and Great Britain, of competent jurisdiction, to try offences committed in India, for all acts, injuries, wrongs, oppressions, &c. offences and crimes whatever, by them or any of them done or to be done, or committed in any of the lands or territories of any native prince or State, or against their persons or properties, or the persons or properties of any of their subjects or people, in the same manner as if the same had been done or committed within the territories directly subject to and under the British Government in India." In His Lordship's opinion, this was a section on which he would rely rather than on the other section referred to by Mr. Mayhew. By the Penal Code, the charge against the prisoner was undoubtedly an offence, and that being so, it came within the words, "all acts, injuries, wrongs," &c., whatever, done or to be done in any of the lands or territories of any native prince or State, in the same manner as if the same had been done within the territories directly subject to the British Government in India. It was urged by the learned counsel for the accused that this might not be an offence in Tonk; but His Lordship did not see that point was of any importance, as it was not relevant to see whether it would be an offence in Tonk or not. His Lordship was of opinion that this Court had jurisdiction in the case; and that it was an offence under the Penal Code, was quite sufficient. His Lordship said that he should mention that, if not on this section, he should have held, according to the decision of the Madras Court, that this Court has jurisdiction; for it was a decision in which His Lordship quite concurred. His Lordship (addressing Mr. Anstey) said he would reserve the point for a full Court if the learned counsel wished it.

Mr. Anstey said, although he had no particular wish in the matter, he would rather the point was reserved.

The Judge—I reserve the point, and I think it is a very proper point too.

THE TRIAL.

The trial of Mr. Chill then proceeded.

Mr. Mayhew briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoner was a contractor, and the prosecutor was a poor villager or labourer. It seemed that in the territories of the Nawab of Tonk, they were making a road that runs from Neemuch to Nusseerabad. The prisoner had a contract in the making of that road. Near the village of Khem Keira, where the road was being made, there are villages such as Mehmedpoora and others. The contractor wanted labourers; and he went with his chuprasees to the village of Mehmedpoora and forced to labor Ooda Jeewa. This man was forced to work from day to day and at night, instead of being allowed to go home, he and many others were placed within a fence or enclosure surrounded by thorns; and a number of chuprasees kept guard at the entrance so that the poor men were unable to leave. Early every morning they were told to return to the work. They were thus kept in restraint about three months, at the end of which period they were allowed to go. The Penal Code provides that no man shall be kept in wrongful confinement against his will or be forced to labor against his will; and this was clearly an offence under the Code. Now, said the learned counsel, there was a great fear among the natives of that part of India of Europeans.

Mr. Anstey objected to his learned friend prejudicing the prisoner's case by stating to the jury any imaginary causes of fear.

Mr. Mayhew said he had not the least wish to prejudice the prisoner, but he was going to explain that, the prisoner being a European, and the prosecutor a quiet, yielding native, it was not at all strange that for three or four months he continued working on the road, neglecting his own field and suffering great damage in consequence. The jury were asked to calmly consider all the circumstances of the case; and if they found upon the evidence that the prosecutor was detained against his will and was forced to labor against his will, they would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the prisoner had committed the offence with which he stood charged. The learned counsel then called witnesses for the prosecution.

Ooda Jeewa said—I am a cultivator, and reside at a village called Mehmedpoora, to the east of Nim-Behera. I know Mr. Chill, the accused. I have done work for him at Khem Keira. I was taken away to work on the road about the beginning of January last. Mr. Chill took me away from the thrashing-ground at Mehmedpoora. He was riding a horse, and he had three or four sepoys with him, armed with sticks. I was severely beaten and disgraced all the way to Sutkhunda. I was made to dig on the road all day long; and at the close of the day, I was taken to Mr. Chill's bungalow and kept within an enclosure opposite the bungalow. It was an enclosure about fifteen paces long and about fifteen paces broad, and had one entrance with a guard of two or three sepoys. The fence consisted of thorns, and was as high as a man. The sepoys were armed with swords and sticks. I used to be taken out every morning to work in the road, and every night was confined in the enclosure. This continued for five months, and when the rains set in, I was allowed to go. Other villagers were also made to work in the same way.

The witness was cross-examined as to certain perwannahs issued by Mr. Pemberton, Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, directing all landholders and patells to provide laborers for Mr. Chill, the contractor; and warning them that if they did not supply the laborers, he would not hear any complaint of force which might be preferred against Mr. Chill. The witness said he did not hear any of these perwannahs read to him. The patell of witness's village appeared before Colonel Nixon and settled all these matters out of Court. Witness gave his consent. (The witness spoke a peculiar dialect of Hindostanee, which the interpreter did not properly understand; and the interpreter spoke in the common Hindoostanee of Bombay to the witness, who said he could not understand the questions put to him. The interpreter said he found considerable difficulty in his task for the above reason. There was, however, no competent interpreter who could understand the witness's language; and, under the circumstances the Court's interpreter did the best he could.) The witness complained to the Court of the ill-treatment and the abuse Mr. Chill used towards him. The patell of witness's village settled the dispute as to wages, but certainly not the question as to abuse and ill-treatment to which witness was subjected by Mr. Chill.

Two other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, when the Court adjourned. The accused was admitted to bail on Mr. Anstey's application.

The trial was proceeded with yesterday, and several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey, in an able address on behalf of the prisoner, contended that the prosecution had arisen in connection with an offence, for which Mr. Chill's superiors, and not Mr. Chill himself, should have been placed in the position of the accused. Mr. Chill had been acting in accordance with the orders of those who were placed above him; and His Lordship would probably explain to the jury the doctrine of *respondeat superior*, which, said the learned counsel, was applicable to this case. He then commented upon the evidence at considerable length, pointing out the discrepancies which were alleged to exist in the statements of different witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Anstey complained that this prosecution had been irregularly managed, as compared with another prosecution at the present Sessions, which was conducted by the Advocate General. In that case, a witness, who was telegraphed from England to give his evidence, was put into the box and regularly examined, while in the present case, a witness (Mr. Pemberton) whose evidence was material, had been sent for from England, but was not examined nor tendered for cross-examination. The young East Indian, who was now accused of wrongful confinement and enforcing labour, was the victim of certain views entertained at Simla and elsewhere, as regards the protection of ryots and philanthropy towards peasants.

His Lordship, in a lucid summing-up of the case, told the jury not to look at the offence from a European point of view, because no doubt such a thing would not be possible in our own country. Assuming the evidence to be true, the people up-country certainly stood in dread of the Sircar's name, and they would submit, therefore, to orders which would not be tolerated in in Bombay or elsewhere. The word compulsion in reference to the present charge did not mean physical force, but merely a superior and stronger will. If the men, under the accused's will, proceeded to work, then they were compelled to do the work, and the offence was committed. If again they were kept in restraint in the thorn fence, the offence of wrongful confinement was committed. His Lordship, reading from a judgment of Coleridge, J., as to the definition of force, said that if by means of an "exterior will or power," a man was forced to work, the offence of enforcing labor was committed. No doubt the accused's orders were carried into effect by sepoys, but if they merely acted under his orders, then he was responsible as if the thing was done by his own hands. The offence of wrongful confinement is committed the moment a man is placed under restraint, and duration is not of the essence of the charge. Then as to the question of perwannahs, which were issued by the authorities for procuring labor, there was nothing on the evidence to shew that the accused ever had a perwannah; and if he had none, he had no right or authority to compel the men to work. As to the razinamahs that were produced, they shewed that all money claims were settled; but that did not prevent the Government from prosecuting the accused on a criminal charge for having infringed the provisions of the Penal Code. There was no evidence adduced to shew that the accused had any authority to press the men into his service. It was for the jury to say upon the evidence whether the accused compelled the men to labour against their will; and whether he confined them against their will in the thorn fence? These were the questions for the jury's consideration. It appeared on the evidence that the accused knew he had no perwannah, and, therefore, he acted upon his own will. We know this sort of thing has been going on in India; but, however much it might be a circumstance for extenuation, it was no answer to the charge which the Government had brought against the accused.

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return, asked to see a perwannah. His Lordship said none had been put in, and, therefore, there was none to show them. The jury then returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Anstey enquired if it was intended to proceed against his client on other charges.

Mr. Peile, Public Prosecutor, in the absence of the counsel for the prosecution, said it was so intended.

The Clerk of the Crown was going to fix a day for the other case against the accused, when

Mr. Anstey said his client was already impoverished; he had no funds to pay his attorney or counsel, and would, therefore, be obliged to defend himself. He had no funds, and could not get them from upcountry for some time.

Mr. Mayhew, the counsel for the prosecution, here came into Court.

Mr. Anstey said he saw a laugh over his client's unfortunate position; that was very improper in Government officers (he did not mean his friend Mr. Mayhew) who appeared to prosecute him—it was indecent.

Mr. Peile—I did not laugh at anything Mr. Anstey said.

Mr. Anstey—It has already been decided that the Government Solicitor has no voice in this Court.

Mr. Peile at once sat down.

Mr. Mayhew said he had not the least wish to press hard upon the accused; and his case might be adjourned to the last day of the Session or to any other day.

The other cases against the accused were then adjourned until the last day of the Sessions, probably Saturday next. He was admitted to bail to appear on that day.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 11th July, 3-41 P.M.—China mail signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 11th July, 12-15 NOON.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, rainfall 13 cents.

CARWAR, 11th July, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·80, rainfall 30 cents.

MANGALORE, 11th July, 11-30 A.M.—Weather rain, thermometer 80, rainfall 2 inches 76 cents.

CANNANORE, 11th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·910, rainfall 2 inches 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 11th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·746.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—11TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th July, 7-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 34 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th July, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 10th July, 2-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 25 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th July, 9 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 57 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 10th to 9 P.M. of the 11th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	16 31	1 35
,, Calcutta	1 40	0 24
,, Madras	0 41	0 5
,, Galle	7 38	1 39

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

THE *Indu Prakash* of Monday says—"It seems from a leading article which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* in the course of last week that it is proposed to have another building to supplement the present building of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. The estimated cost is three lacs of rupees. In the article in question, the writer has pointed out the grave objections that may be urged against the measure contemplated by Government, and the many reasons in favour of locating the asylum out of Bombay and within easy distance of it. It behoves Government to take these arguments into their consideration, because should the necessity become still more apparent hereafter for a lunatic asylum in the districts of the mofussil, we should find that the three lacs or more that will have been expended on this supplementary building were expended in vain. By the way, we would fain know what has been done by Government in the matter of the very generous offer of assistance made by a great merchant of Bombay towards the building of a lunatic asylum."

HOW THE BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY BAG SNAKES.

THE Municipal Board of Bangalore, in order to rid their station of venomous snakes, grant rewards to persons bringing to the kutcherry a slaughtered venomous snake; but from a letter written to the *Bangalore Herald* it would appear that the item for snakes in the municipal accounts affords room for retrenchment. The letter is written by Assistant Surgeon Nicholson, R. A., and from it we cut the following:—"I see in the *Bangalore Spectator* a statement to the effect that during last month no less than 1,913 venomous snakes were destroyed in Bangalore and the neighbourhood, at a cost of Rs. 302. The same statement may possibly appear in your columns, and as it is incorrect and calculated to cause needless alarm, I think it well to assure the public that venomous snakes are not so common as it would appear. Having heard from a snake catcher that he had only to go to the sub-magistrate's court to get three and four annas a piece for some very harmless snakes he showed me, I paid a visit to the court on Tuesday last. At 3 o'clock there were already 125 snakes exposed in the yard, and more were coming in every minute, the offer of reward having induced lots of idle people to go about and catch snakes; the harmless snakes had their heads carefully smashed, and, with the aid of the red belted gentry about, were palmed off upon the sub-magistrate as venomous snakes and paid for at the rate of an anna per foot; a harmless green tree snake four feet long being paid for at the same price as a cobra that length. I examined the snakes exposed and found them to consist of—

1st—*Harmless Snakes.*

Oligodon Subgriseus	1
Simotes Russelii	3
Ptyas mucosus	2 (*dhâman or Chèra*)
Zamenis fasciolatus	51
Tropidonotus quincunciatus	6 (the checkered snake)
T. Stolatus	15 (the chameleon snake)
Passerita mycterizans	3 (the green tree snake)
Dipsas gokool	35 (the brown tree snake)
Lycodon sulicus	1

2nd—*Venomous Snakes.*

Naga tripudians	7 (the cobra)
Bungarus arcuatus	1 (the white arched black snake)

total 125, of which 8 only were venomous; of these latter two large cobras would have been the only specimens likely to cause death in case of accident. I found that this reward giving had been going on for about a fortnight, and the sub-magistrate very obligingly placed before me the records of the municipal 'bag' of snakes obtained at a cost of Rs. 302. There had certainly been 1,913 snakes brought in, but they were classified according to a system which would have caused every zoologist from Cuvier to Gunther, from Russel to Beddome, to lament that for all practical results their books need never have been written, so deep rooted is the w

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(TUESDAY, JUNE 13.)

THE proceedings in this case were resumed at ten o'clock this morning. The court shifted its sittings again to the Queen's Bench Court. A fresh witness-box, pulpit-like in shape, and surrounded by a sounding board, has been extemporised for the occasion.

The Solicitor General resumed the cross-examination of the claimant.

The Solicitor General—Was Boyle in Mr. Tichborne's service at Paris?

Witness—No.

You told Mr. Giffard you went over to England at your uncle's funeral. Where did you go to?—Tichborne.

How long did you stay?—Four or five days.

Was it then that you had something done to your shoulder, as you told Mr. Giffard?—It was done previously.

When?—I don't remember.

Surely you must know?—I think, to the best of my memory, it was done in France.

At what time and under what circumstances?—I don't remember the occasion of its being done.

Who dressed it?—Different people who were near me.

Give the name of any one?—I don't remember the name of any one.

Where was it dressed with ivy leaves—in Paris?—I think it was in England that it was dressed with ivy leaves.

Can't you remember where you got them?—I can't tell you where I picked the leaves up.

But where were you?—I think at Upton.

When?—About 1838 or 1840, I think.

Who helped you to get the ivy leaves?—I really can't remember.

Have you seen Moore since the 30th May?—I have not seen him to speak to him. That I positively swear.

How came you now, not having seen Moore to speak to, to have changed your view from its being in 1845, when you were at your uncle's funeral, to its being at Upton in 1838?—I am not aware that I have changed.

The Solicitor General proceeded to read an extract from the examination in chief by Mr. Giffard, and repeated his question.

Witness—I did not mean to imply that it was on that occasion.

Had you done anything about your senton or about your shoulder at that time?—No.

What made you say that on that occasion you had something done to your shoulder? What other occasion was in your mind?—I don't know that there was anything. I did not understand Mr. Giffard, and it is much more difficult to understand you.

We shall get on much better if you abstain from this. Have you seen Moore?—No.

You have seen Mr. Baigent?—Yes, but not to speak about the case.

You are quite sure about that?—I am quite positive of that.

How came the senton upon the shoulder?—I don't know who put it on.

What kind of thing was it on your shoulder?—Threads of silk or worsted.

What happened to them?—They were left on.

Was anything done to them?—I don't follow you.

Were they passed through the flesh and left alone?—Yes. They were left alone for some time, and ultimately were taken out.

Was anything done to them?—I am not aware that anything was done.

Nothing to keep the senton open?—I don't remember. It was taken out after a time. It was pulled up in the morning or pulled down.

Who pulled it down?—Generally the maids in the house.

Where at?—At Paris.

And who at Upton?—I don't recollect.

How was it closed up, and when?—I really don't remember.

Where?—I don't remember where.

With whom were you staying when it was closed up?—I don't remember.

You gave me the date, can't you remember the fact?—No, I don't remember.

What effect had the senton on your arm?—It relieved me from spasms.

What spasms were you suffering from?—In the chest, near the heart.

And this relieved you?—I believe it did.

Can't you tell me under what circumstances it was healed up?—No; I have no recollection when it was healed up.

You gave me the date it was put in. How long was it in?—I have no recollection how long it was in.

Surely you can tell me that?—It was kept open several months.

Who advised its being closed up?—I cannot tell you who advised it.

Would it surprise you to learn that the real Roger Charles Tichborne had a sore not on his shoulder but in his arm, that it was kept open with peas covered over with a piece of silver, and that finding the arm wasted from being kept open, Lady Tichborne had it closed up?—It does not surprise me to hear you say so.

Well, was it so?—No; it is false.

The Solicitor General.—Well, that is a categorical answer.

Then after the funeral of Mr. H. Tichborne you went back to Stoneyhurst?—Yes, but I am under the impression that we went to Upton first.

Before you went to Stoneyhurst did you go to confession with anybody?—I don't recollect.

Cannot you remember whether you went to confession by your father's desire?—No, I cannot.

Cannot you remember the name of any clergyman with whom you were associated at the time besides Mr. Brindle, to whom we will come presently?—I don't remember doing so.

Did you go to London or not?—I have no recollection of it.

Did you ever either at that time or any other know any clergyman in London. Did you pay a religious visit to any clergyman?—Yes, I think on several occasions.

Who—give me his name?—I cannot remember at this distance of time.

Cannot you give me one name—a living name, because, as you said yesterday, I cannot call a dead man?—I know several, but I don't remember their names.

Could you not give me one name—Christian or surname?—I used to meet one of the fathers at Grove House.

That was after Sir H. Tichborne's death?—Yes.

Give me the name of the father?—I don't remember. I have no recollection of it.

Did you go to several?—I have no doubt I did.

Give me one name, Christian or surname, or place, north, south, east, or west of London—one. Try—What do you say?—I say nothing.

Are you going to answer me or not?—No, I have given you my answer.

Did you ever go to a church of your religion in London. I mean before you went to Stoneyhurst?—No; I have no recollection.

Have you any doubt you went to a Roman Catholic church?—No; I have no doubt.

Could you not favour me with the name and situation of the church? There are not so very many.—I have no recollection of going at all.

Did you ever go to the cathedral over here (St. George's, Southwark)?—Probably I did.

But cannot you tell me. That is rather an unusual kind of building?—I am trying to remember, but I cannot.

Or Farm-street?—I don't think Farm-street was in existence then.

Did you ever go to a foreign Roman Catholic chapel in London?—Yes; the French chapel in Spanish-place.

When?—Oh, several years since.

No. I mean when you were a lad of 16?—No; I have no recollection.

Is it to your notion that the chapel of the French Embassy is in Spanish-place?—I did not say the chapel of the French Embassy.

Is there a French chapel there?—I am not saying that there is a French chapel in Spanish-place. I was under that impression.

Would you be very much surprised to hear that Sir James Tichborne took Roger Charles Tichborne to the Abbé Toussel, at the chapel of the French Embassy, and that he was extremely surprised to find that he did not know enough English to confess in that language to him—what do you say to that?—I never denied it.

Is it true?—I have no recollection of it. It might be true.

The Solicitor General repeated the last question but one.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I must object. My learned friend is assuming that the question is founded on a fact which has not been proved, and I venture to ask your lordship, whether it can be put in that form.

His Lordship—It may be a question for hereafter, laying the foundation of evidence. In all these cases the question assumes that such a fact will be proved.

The Solicitor General—Surely the form need not be objected to if the substance of the question is not objectionable.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I submit that the Solicitor General is not entitled to assume anything which has not been proved in evidence.

His Lordship—He is entitled to put a question in a certain form if he intends to call evidence to prove it hereafter.

The Foreman of the Jury—We apprehend that it will be proved. The jury are not misled by it.

The Solicitor General (to the witness)—If the fact were so, you can hardly have forgotten that it was made a matter of great annoyance between Sir James Tichborne and yourself that you could not go through your confession in English?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Now that is assuming a fact, and leads to the kind of retaliation on the part of the claimant which we so much regret.

The Solicitor General—I put it to your lordship whether it is not the practice of cross-examining counsel to put questions in such a form.

The Foreman of the Jury—The jury hope that the time of the Court will not be taken up by these quibbles.

His Lordship—The Solicitor General is not entitled to say "I am going to prove this," but he is entitled to say, "Surely you can remember," and such an expression is to be regarded as an intimation that the assumption will be proved in evidence.

The Solicitor General—I should not put such questions except upon instructions.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—No one supposes that you do, but your instructions may be incorrect.

The Solicitor General—Do you remember being in London at all at the time?

Witness—No.

Do you know Lord and Lady Camoys?—I don't remember.

Do you know any of the sons of Lord and Lady Camoys at the time?—I don't remember.

Could you talk English in 1845?—Very little.

Do you recollect going to spend some hours at the house of Lord Camoys at the time?—I don't remember.

Do you remember what language was spoken at Lord and Lady Camoys' house at the time?—I don't remember.

Now you went to Stoneyhurst with Father Brindle, I think you say?—Yes.

Did your father go to Stoneyhurst with you?—No, my father remained at Upton.

There can be no doubt about that?—I believe not.

You must remember whether you went with Mr. Tichborne or not?—I don't remember.

Don't you remember going to college?—I can't say positively.

Cannot you tell us for certain as to whether your father went with you?—I am absolutely certain that he did not.

Whose handwriting is that (handing a letter)?—Mr. Henry Danby Seymour's.

Have you any doubt?—That is my belief.

Would it surprise you to find that it is not Mr. Henry Danby Seymour's writing, but your grandfather's, and that the letter mentioned that Mr. Tichborne and Roger went that morning to Stoneyhurst?—That did not say he went all the way.

Did your father go with you or remain behind?—My father remained at Upton. He did not go with me.

Are you certain that Father Brindle did?—Yes.

Are you certain whether Father Brindle went with you when you first went to college?—I believe so, but I will not swear.

Do you doubt, or are you certain?—I am certain. My firm belief is that Father Brindle did, and that my father did not.

When you got to Stoneyhurst, who received you?—Father Venable, I think, or some such name.

The Solicitor General then quoted from the examination before Mr. Roussell in which the plaintiff stated that he did not know the name of the principal, or the Latin master, or other masters, or of any person in his class, or of the course of his studies. On the name of Father Walmsley being mentioned witness remarked that he meant Walmsley when he said Venable.

The Solicitor General—You said in your evidence in Chancery that you could not recollect the names at Stoneyhurst, but that the other day you were talking of the whole. What do you mean by that expression?

Witness—Really I have not the slightest idea.

Did you refer to Mr. Norris?—I think not.

Are you certain?—I am not certain at all.

Did not Mr. Norris get from Lady Tichborne for you a list of all the fathers of Stoneyhurst?—I think not.

Will you go further?—I think I might.

Do you know Mr. Norris's handwriting?—I think I should.

Do you mean to say Mr. Norris did not procure a list of the fathers of Stoneyhurst College from 1844 to 1849; Mr. Norris being Lady Tichborne's attorney?—I don't believe it happened. I believe it is a great scandal on Mr. Norris, and an imputation on Mr. Holmes.

After a discussion as to the mode of examination to be pursued, it was continued thus:

The Solicitor General—You are Lady Tichborne's executor?

Witness—Yes; at least, I really don't know.

Have you acted as Lady Tichborne's executor?—I don't exactly know what the duties were.

The Lord Chief Justice—You received the rents?

Witness—Yes, but I delivered them over to a receiver.

The Solicitor General—Did not Mr. Holmes, with your knowledge, send for such a paper?

Witness—I have no knowledge of any such paper.

Had you the materials for knowing them all just before, and talking about them?—Certainly not.

On July 31, 1867, you say you were talking of them all the other day. On the 11th had you not a list sent you, which you saw?—I will not swear.

There is a list of the Jesuit fathers at Stoneyhurst which was sent from your attorney, and the lawyers allowed to be perused. Will you swear you did not read it?—I don't like to swear, but I believe not.

When you were in town all day preparing for your examination was not this document among them?—I don't think I was preparing for my examination.

Is that your handwriting (handing witness a letter from the witness to his mother?) I have no doubt it is.

Was not this one of the documents you saw when you were preparing for your examination, as you mentioned in your letter?—I did not prepare for examination.

What did you mean by saying that you were preparing for your examination?—Probably to account for my being in town.

Did you write to Lady Tichborne what was not true?—Probably I did.

Were you not in London that day preparing for your examination?—It is not true.

Which is true; what you swear now, or what you wrote then?—What I swear now. I was never in London making any preparation for any examination whatever.

Had you been two days before that in London consulting upon the subject of your examination?—I think not.

Will you swear that?—I think I might safely swear that.

You won't swear it?—No, I will not.

Were you not two days before that in consultation with your counsel upon the matter of this examination?—Very probably.

And was Mr. Norris there, and did he go with you to that consultation on the 26th of July, 1867?—I think not.

The Solicitor General handed up a letter to the claimant, which the latter said was in his handwriting.

The claimant read the letter.

The Solicitor General—Is the letter correct?

Witness—I think not.

The Solicitor General read the letter, which was addressed to Lady Tichborne, and dated July 26, 1867. It contained the following:—"Mr. Norris was here to-day (Inns of Court Hotel) to meet you, and waited until after one, and then went with me to Lincoln's-inn. I have just been in consultation with counsel."

Witness—I only remember being in consultation with counsel on one occasion at Lincoln's-inn.

The Solicitor General—Have you any doubt you were in consultation on that occasion?

Witness—In speaking from memory, I think I went there, but that I was not present at the consultation.

Then, what do you mean by saying "I have just been in consultation with counsel?"—I am not answerable for my writing.

What do you mean by that?—I have no remembrance of informing my counsel except on two occasions.

But were you there or not?—I think not.

Will you swear that at this very consultation this list of the Jesuit fathers at Stoneyhurst which was sent by Mr. Holmes to Mr. Norris to be checked by the latter, was not read?—I don't believe that to be true; I will swear that it is not true; that at no consultation of counsel that document was read in my presence, or that I read it.

Had you read it?—I have told you before. I have no recollection of it whatever.

Who received you at Stoneyhurst?—Father Walmsley.

Was Walmsley the superior at the time?—Yes.

Were you taken over the college by any one?—I don't recollect.

Surely you can recollect that?—No I can't.

You were there three years, or nearly?—Yes.

Was there any practice when a boy, or young man first came to Stoneyhurst?—Do you mean "fagging?"

No. Was there anything done to a boy when he first went to Stoneyhurst as a regular rule?—I don't remember anything in particular.

Cannot you tell me what happened first to you when you got there?—No. I don't know what you are alluding to at all.

Can you tell me at what exact period of your life your memory changed its character?—I am not aware that it has done so.

Has it always been what you call a strong memory—a memory of details, or not?—I think it very hard to be a judge of my own memory.

But when you remember about buttons and other little things, should you call that a proof of good memory?—No doubt.

Was there a man at Stoneyhurst called "Long Tom"?—I don't know.

Don't you recollect that nickname?—Yes, I remember that name, but not at Stoneyhurst.

Did you know a man named Waterton there?—Yes.

What was he?—I believe one of the attendants.

Does "Long Tom" remind you of Waterton?—It don't remind me at all.

Was Mr. Edward Waterton, a gentleman of fortune and position in Yorkshire, one of the persons at Stoneyhurst in your time called "Long Tom" amongst his friends, and did he receive R. C. Tichborne, and take him round the college as his walking companion?—He might have done so. I cannot say.

Do you mean that he did or did not?—I don't mean to say that he did not.

Is it your impression that he did or did not?—I have told you before that I have no recollection of going round the college.

Did you forgotten Waterton?—I have entirely forgotten.

Did any one take you round the college?—Very likely they did.

Did any one show you the establishment all over?—They might have done, but I cannot remember who.

When you were first taken into Stoneyhurst, did you see any relation of yours there?—Yes, I think so.

Who?—The Arandels.

Who?—I think Everard and John.

Anybody else, any other relative at the time you were presented to the rector?—I don't remember doing so.

When you were presented to the rector was any one of your relatives sent for?—I don't remember.

Did anything pass between the rector and yourself, and Mr. James Tichborne and your relative?—I told you before I don't think my father was there at the time.

The Solicitor General repented the question.

Witness—No, I don't recollect.

Was it a matter which you and your relative constantly alluded to afterwards?—I don't recollect.

Did anything particular happen, to the best of your belief?—I think not.

Your memory is a blank on that subject, is it?—Yes.

You said something about fagging. Do they fag at Stoneyhurst?—I believe not.

Why did you put it upon me. Cannot you tell me whether they fag or not?—I am pretty certain they did not.

Surely you can remember whether at the one school you were at in your life there was fagging or not?—I am under the impression there was not, but I won't swear.

Do you mean that the system which all Englishmen understand was not in force there?—I won't swear.

Why will you not swear?—I will not swear.

Are you quite certain?—I am certain there were lay brothers.

Was there fagging?—I believe not. I will not swear.

Will you swear that you never fagged?—I will.

You swear that, but not the other?—Yes.

When you arrived at Stoneyhurst was, your cousin, Charles De Brimont, sent for; and was there a conversation between you and him in which it was said that you were to teach him French, and he was to teach you English; and did the rector reprove your cousin for speaking sharply?—I do not remember distinctly.

You spoke of a cottage outside Stoneyhurst, the second cottage from the college buildings. Was your description true?—Yes.

How near are they? Are they within the curtilage or walls of the college of Stoneyhurst?—They adjoin the college.

The Lord Chief Justice—Are the cottages within the walls?

Witness—They are within the grounds.

The Solicitor General—You would have to pass the gates to get to them?

Witness—Most undoubtedly.

What heights are they?—One storey.

A row of small buildings?—Yes.

How many?—Four or five in a row.

You have been at Preston. Did you drive over and look at Stoneyhurst?—No.

What is the distance?—About twelve miles.

How long were you at Preston after your return?—One clear day.

Who were in the cottages beside?—The lay brothers generally stayed there.

All the time you were there?—No; sometimes one of the fathers was there.

Were there any other young gentlemen in the cottages besides yourself?—I don't remember. I think not.

Can't you remember that?—No.

How long did you stay in the cottages—the whole time you were there?—No.

How long did you stay there?—Fifteen or eighteen months in the second cottage.

Where did you go then?—Into the college.

Where were your rooms. In what quadrangle?—On the left, at the back of the quadrangle.

Is there more than one quadrangle?—What do you mean by quadrangle?

You used it; what did you mean?—I meant that staircase—that side of the house.

Do you really mean to say that you don't understand the meaning of quadrangle?—I am trying to explain it and you won't understand me.

Do you mean to say that you, a Stoneyhurst man, don't understand what a quadrangle is?—It is part of a building.

So is a door-post. You were at Stoneyhurst three years?—I am not going to answer you such an insolent question.

The Lord Chief Justice—Are you aware that you asked the Solicitor General what he meant by a quadrangle?

Witness—The Solicitor General made use of the word.

The Lord Chief Justice—What do you understand by quadrangle?

Witness—Part of a building, my lord.

The Solicitor General—What part of a building?

Witness—The part that runs round.

Did you say the quadrangle went round?—No, I did not say that. It is part of a building.

So is a door-post. You were at Stoneyhurst three years?—You have said that a dozen times.

Can you tell me what a quadrangle is?—No, I really do not understand what you mean by a quadrangle.

Will you tell me what you mean by a quadrangle?—I have already answered the question. I meant a part of the building that was on the left wing.

What sort of a thing was it?—What do you mean? It is shameful for you to go on in this way. I told you before it was a part of the building.

What sort of a thing is the quadrangle at Stoneyhurst?—I shall decline to answer. I have answered. You are only continuing to ask the question for the purpose of insulting me.

The Lord Chief Justice—I see no ground for saying that the question is insolent, or that it is insulting.

The Solicitor General—Perhaps you will tell me what sort of a thing a quadrangle is?

Witness—No, I will not answer your question any more.

What sort of a thing is a quadrangle? What is it made of? Are there one or more at Stoneyhurst?—I told you it is part of a building.

I ask you is there one or more quadrangles at Stoneyhurst?—I cannot say whether there was or not.

The Solicitor General (handing a photograph)—Look at that, without looking at the bottom.

Witness—How can I do that? Why do you not put a piece of paper over it?

The Lord Chief Justice—That is asking too much.

The Solicitor General—Perhaps it was. What picture is that?

Witness—I do not know.

Did you ever go to the seminary at Stoneyhurst, or near Stoneyhurst?—Do you mean the cemetery?

No, I mean the seminary—Do you mean the building separate from the college?—I have not been there.

I mean the seminary?—I may have gone.

Did you know it as a place distinctly called the seminary?—I don't remember it under that name.

You never went there under that name?—No.

You lived in a cottage, and in this quadrangle. Was there any other place in which you lived?—I think not.

Did you have lectures?—Yes, there were lectures given.

Did you attend them?—I have no doubt I did.

Where?—In the lecture-hall.

That you are sure of?—Yes.

Whereabouts in Stoneyhurst was the lecture-hall you attended?—Almost in the centre of the college.

Then did you go from the cottage to the lecture-hall, or did the lectures come to you in the cottage?—Of course I went to the hall.

They never came to you at the cottage?—No.

Did you ever have a private lecture in your own dwelling at the cottage when you were there, or in the quadrangle when you were there?—Yes; I believe that was the case. The classes were held of the left to the lecture hall. The lectures were upon particular subjects. The classes were held where the boys were learning.

Who gave you your first lesson?—Father Seed, and there was that gentleman who was in court the other day.

Who was that?—Father Etheridge.

They both gave you private lessons at the cottage?—Yes; I think so, to the best of my recollection. I am quite positive about Father Seed, and I think Father Etheridge did also.

What did Father Seed teach you?—The rudiments of the English language.

What else?—English spelling, grammar, and arithmetic.

What sort of arithemtic had you learnt in France?—Very little.

Is it your notion that the French and English arithmetics are the same?—Very little difference.

As to system, they taught the same at Stoneyhurst as in France?—Yes.

What else besides spelling, grammar, and arithmetic in the first year?—I don't distinctly remember anything else.

Any history?—Yes, English history.

Modern or modern?—Ancient history; but that was a long time after.

But, in your first year?—Modern history I think.

What book?—There were so many different works.

Well, remember one just a little book?—I don't remember. I read a history of the different nations of the world.

Well, tell me a history of any nation?—I read the history of England.

Did you read any other history?—Yes, I have an idea I read histories of other countries.

Had you got any books of your own in which you read—English or French history, grammar or arithmetic?—I had several books from the college.

Did you bring them away with you?—I think not.

What became of them?—I might have brought them away. I don't remember.

Can't you tell what became of them?—No.

Have you seen them since. Did Lady Tichborne have them?—I can't say. They might have been among Lady Tichborne's things, which I handed over to your party.

We have heard you kept a diary in Australia. When did you commence to keep a diary?—I did keep a diary.

When did you begin? That is very hard to say.

Did you keep one at Stoneyhurst?—No; I think not.

How early?—I think about 1852. I don't say I did not keep it before 1852, but I did not keep it regularly until that date.

At any period that you were at Stoneyhurst did you keep a diary?—Towards the latter part of the time I think I did.

Did you begin to keep an intermittent diary as far back as 1848?—Yes, probably.

In a pocket-book?—Yes; I made notes in a pocket-book, and then transferred them to a diary.

What did you do with them?—I have not the slightest notion what became of them.

Have you seen them since?—No; I don't think I have ever thought of them.

And you cannot say where they were left when you went out of the country—were they left with Lady Tichborne?—No; they were not.

Then perhaps you can tell us where they were left?—To the best of my belief they were left with Gosford.

Did you ever ask him for them?—I don't think I have ever thought of them since.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned for an hour.

Upon the jury returning to the court after luncheon, The Solicitor General complained of the difficulty which the jury and counsel experienced in making their way to the court through the crowded passages.

A Juryman said that they had not experienced so much difficulty when they entered the court by the ordinary public entrance.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the public entrance was in charge of the police, who had throughout performed their duty admirably. There was a difficulty with respect to the other passages, owing to the fact that the other courts were sitting at the same time; but that difficulty would be obviated in the future.

The cross-examination was then resumed.

The Solicitor General—Tell me what sort of a place is Stoneyhurst. Is it a large building?

Witness—Yes.

What kind of range of buildings is there besides the actual college?—There is the church.

What else?—I don't remember any other.

What is there besides the church. What detached building?—I don't remember any other.

Are there any playgrounds about it?—Yes, both back and front. The playground is at the back, but there is the ground in front.

What playgrounds are there?—There is a large extent of ground at the back.

Has it got any name?—I don't know that it has any name.

It did not go by any name?—I don't remember.

I am asking you now about your school life. Don't you remember whether the playground went by any name?—I don't remember any particular name.

Then am I to underst and that it had no name?—I don't say that.

You surely remember the name if it had one?—You have never been away.

Did it go by any particular name?—I don't remember any.

May I take it from you that it might have had a name and you have forgotten it?—Yes. There was a cricket ground.

Where was it?—Down at the side at the back of the church.

Were there any gardens, or were there fields and trees?—More of a lawn than anything.

In your time were there any regular gardens?—Not to any great extent.

Flower garden or kitchen garden?—There were both. Flowers were put into it in different places.

Was there a flower garden?—Not what you call a regular flower garden.

Were there any walks about the place?—Yes—by the river.

I do not mean places where you can walk. Were there any walks at Stoneyhurst?—Do you mean walks where you cannot walk?

No, I don't mean that. Were there any walks such as you have at Kensington?—There were gravel walks round the building.

Can you see the flowers put out in different places from the road?—I should think not. The distance would be too far.

Was there a river?—How near was it to the river?—The river was by the side.

What river was that?—The Ribble runs by the side, and the Odder runs into that Ribble.

What games did you play?—We used to play cricket.

What else?—Sometimes we used to play hockey.

Where?—At the back, in a piece of ground adjoining the cricket-field, forming part of the same green.

When did you play hockey?—I don't remember what time of the year it was.

Any other game?—Yes, we used to play football.

When did you play football?—At various times.

Where?—On the same ground.

Any other game?—I don't remember any other game.

How many young gentlemen were there at Stoneyhurst when you were there?—I think there were from 150 to 180.

Is that the number?—I cannot say.

How many philosophers were there?—I think there were from 80 to 90.

Was that in addition to the number that you have just given, or did that include everything?—The 150 to 180 included everything.

Did the philosophers live in the same portion of the building as the others?—No; they occupied separate parts.

You were a philosopher and lived in a cottage in a quandrangle to the left; did the others live to the right?—Yes.

Did you live separate from the other philosophers?—They lived at the opposite side of the college.

After you moved into the college, your father lived in part of the college building?—Yes.

That you are sure about?—Yes, to the best of my memory.

Have you any doubt about where you and the philosophers lived?—I have no doubt about it.

Will you swear it?—No, I will not swear it. It was so to the best of my memory.

Do you distrust your memory?—It is not always to be depended upon, I think.

Why will you not swear where the class to which you belonged lived for three years at Stoneyhurst?—I told you in the left quadrangle of the building.

That is where you lived. You said the others lived to the right?—I never said anything of the kind. What do you mean by the others?

I mean the philosophers?—They lived to the left.

Will you swear that the philosophers lived in the college buildings—you on the left quadrangle and they on the right?—No, I never implied such a thing at all.

What time did you have breakfast?—Eight o'clock, I think.

What did you do between half-past six and eight?—We used to go to prayers. Sometimes to the church and sometimes to the small church not used for mass. Sometimes we went to mass in the morning.

What did you do when you were dressed on the ordinary week-day?—We went to prayers at seven.

Did this last long?—Not very long.

What did you do afterwards?—We prepared our lessons or read.

Did you breakfast by yourselves or together?—Together as a rule.

Where?—In the room used for breakfasting and dining too.

Was there a room for the philosophers and the students?—There were different rooms.

Did the philosophers breakfast together, separately from the rest of the college?—Yes.

Were there two rooms?—Yes.

Two rooms in which breakfast went on at the same time?—Yes.

Are you certain of that?—I should not have said it if I was not.

Will you swear it?—I don't see why I should.

Why will you not. Do you doubt it?—I have no doubt.

Might not your memory deceive you?—It might. I don't think it has there.

Where did the philosophers live?—In the left angle of the building. I have said that at through.

In the college?—Yes, at the back of the college.

In part of the buildings of the college?—Yes.

In part of the continuous buildings?—I did not say that.

Have the philosophers dormitories?—Yes.

Did the philosophers sleep more than one together.—Yes.

That you swear?—Yes.

Are the dormitories in a separate part of the building, on a different floor?—On a different floor.

Had the philosophers sitting-rooms?—Some of them.

Had you?—Yes, a sitting-room and a bedroom.

That you swear?—Yes.

Had most of the 80 or 90 philosophers separate rooms?—I think not as a rule. They generally sat in a body.

Where was the sitting-room for the general mass of these 80 or 90 philosophers?—There was one on the first floor.

How many sat there?—Eighteen or twenty together.

Had they a separate bed-rooms?—Most of them had not.

How many slept together?—I really can't tell. Perhaps 16 to 18; certainly from 12 to 20.

That you are quite certain of?—I have no doubt about it at all.

What time did the philosophers get up?—Between six and seven.

What was your day? What were your hours?—We generally read after getting up, and made preparations for the lessons of the day.

Have you any doubt as to these breakfasts?—I have no doubt.

Will you swear what you have said is true?—No.

Why will you not swear that what you have said is true?—I believe it was.

The Lord Chief Justice—You said just now that you would not have said it if it was not true.

Claimant—I will not swear distinctly.

The Solicitor General—What time did you dine?

Witness—About one o'clock.

Will you swear what time you habitually dined at Stoneyhurst College?—I believe it is true.

Will you pledge your oath?—No.

To the habitual hour of dinner at the college?—No; I won't.

Why not. Have you forgotten?—No.

Have you any doubt?—No.

Will you swear it?—I won't swear it.

Have you had any communication with your advisers on the subject of your oath?—My reason is, that whatever I swear you will get 20 witnesses the other way. You know you have had your detectives about several years.

What were the schooldays at Stoneyhurst?—We had Saturday free.

You will swear that?—It was Friday or Saturday.

By free do you mean a whole holiday?—Yes.

Was Saturdays a whole holiday at Stoneyhurst or not?—My memory is not sufficient to tell that.

What was Monday?—Was it a work-day? It was a full day, I think.

What was Tuesday?—Tuesday was the same.

Wednesday?—I really don't remember. I think there was some relaxation.

Thursday?—I think they were all work days except Saturday.

Surely you can pledge your oath as for the ordinary course of the week at Stoneyhurst? Were they all work-days except Saturday?—I believe so.

Will you swear it?—No; my brain is in such a state that I ought not to swear to anything.

Yo say you went through the ordinary course and that Father Seed and Father Etheridge instructed you. What was the course at Stoneyhurst as far as you pursued it?—I don't exactly understand what you mean.

Besides what has been mentioned, what did you do?—Hebrew, Latin, and Greek.

Can you read Hebrew now?—Not a word of it.

Is there any difference in reading the Hebrew from any other language?—There is a difference, but I cannot explain it. I did not learn it as a language. I only learnt Hebrew phrases.

I suppose you must have learnt the Hebrew alphabet?—I don't remember whether I did or not.

Did you ever read a phrase of Hebrew?—I don't know that I ever read it. I know I studied it for some time.

What was the first letter in the Hebrew alphabet?—I do not remember.

Can you not tell me any marked difference in the reading?—No.

Which way is it read?—I am sure I cannot tell you. You learned Greek?—Yes, a portion.

Did your studies in Greek go as far as the alphabet?—I don't remember. When I first went there I went unprepared.

Did you ever go so far as to read a verse in the Greek Testament?—Not the whole verse.

Could you read Greek at that time?—A little, I could just make out.

Does a single Greek word linger in your memory?—Not one of any description.

Did you get as far as the article—the word "an?"—My recollection has gone entirely.

Did you get on better in Latin?—I believe I got further in Latin than in anything else.

Did you learn your Latin alphabet?—Of course, I did.

Did you read Latin?—Yes.

Could you read a line now?—I am quite certain I could not.

Do you recollect whether Cæsar is written in verse or prose?—I don't remember.

Did you ever know anything of Cæsar?—I might.

Is Cæsar a Latin writer or a Greek?—I don't remember; I think it was Greek (laughter).

Just so. That was the Stoneyhurst edition, I suppose. Did you ever hear of a menstruum?—No.

Have you an idea what a menstruum is?—No.

Have you ever heard of it?—I fancy I have.

Where, in France or England?—I don't know.

Did you yourself ever figure in a menstruum?—Not that I know of.

Should you not be very much surprised to find that Roger Charles Tichborne construed with a great deal of propriety, a considerable portion of Cæsar, at a menstruum, which is a monthly examination?—I should not be surprised.

Do you remember having done so?—No.

Do you recollect whether it was in Latin or in Greek you construed Cæsar at the menstruum?—I don't recollect.

Did you say Latin?—I don't recollect.

Is Virgil Latin or Greek?—I don't recollect.

Did you ever hear of Virgil?—No doubt I have.

Who is he, a general, a statesman, or what?—I have no recollection.

Do you know what he wrote, biography, or what?—I have no recollection whatever.

Was he a Greek or Latin writer?—That I don't know.

Did he write verse or prose?—I don't recollect. My recollection is entirely gone.

Just look and see if you ever saw that book before (a Virgil handed to witness)?—I really could not say.

Now look in the middle of it, and tell me is it in Greek, Latin, or Hebrew, or what?—It appears to me to be in Greek (laughter). I told you before I did not know Greek from Latin.

The Solicitor General—In short, it is Greek to you.

Did you learn mathematics?—Yes.

How far did you go?—I cannot charge my memory. I don't know how far I went in anything.

What is your notion of mathematics? What did you learn?—I have entirely forgotten.

What did you mean by mathematics? What sort of things did you learn?—I have no recollection of what I learned.

Is it the same thing as chemistry?—I have no recollection.

Is chemistry a branch of mathematics?—I really cannot say. Chemistry is a science by itself.

And what is mathematics?—I have no recollection.

What book did you read from?—I have no recollection.

What is mathematics? A language? Is it written in Greek or Latin?—Can you tell me?—No, I can't.

Did you ever read Euclid?—I don't remember.

Has Euclid anything to do with mathematics?—No.

Has algebra anything to do with mathematics?—I don't know. I have no recollection, and that is why you are taking advantage of me.

Did you ever read Euclid?—I may have done so; but I have no recollection of it.

Did you ever hear of the "Asses' Bridge?"—I have no recollection.

Did you ever try to get over it? (a laugh.) Do you know what it is? Did you ever cross the Asses' Bridge?—I don't know—probably I have. I have no recollection.

Did anybody try to help you over the Asses' Bridge?—I have no recollection.

Do you know where it is? Is it far from Stoneyhurst? (laughter).—I know you are trying to insult me.

Can you recollect it by its Latin name *pons asinorum*?—I have no recollection. I believe that I learnt some chemistry, but I have no recollection.

What is chemistry about?—Chemistry of course. It is about different herbs, poisons, and the construction of medicines.

Things sold in a chemist's shop?—A dose of it would do you good.

Do you mean the science of medicines?—Most undoubtedly.

What book did you use?—I cannot recollect.

How far did you get?—Did you get to the difference between alkalies and acids?—I have no recollection.

Are they the same thing?—I have no recollection. It was a favourite amusement of mine to dissolve acids and bring them back again?

What acids did you use?—Nitro-muriatic.

Did you learn that at Stoneyhurst or at the Omar diggings?—I learned it at Stoneyhurst.

Did you know it was used at the diggings?—I have known many gold diggings, but never heard it used.

Did you learn philosophy?—I have no recollection.

Did you attend any lectures in physiology?—I don't remember attending any.

Do you know what physiology is?—You mean the different features?

No, that is physiognomy. Do you know what physiology is?—On the formation of the head, I think.

Did you attend any lectures on the formation of the head?—I don't think I did.

Did you attend lectures on metaphysics?—I don't think I did.

Do you know what metaphysics are?—I don't know.

Did you attend lectures in this as in philosophy?—I don't remember.

Do you remember the names of any others besides Seed and Etheridge who taught you anything?—Yes, Father Ryley.

What did he teach you?—I don't recollect what branch.

Upon your oath did Father Seed ever teach you a single syllable of a single thing? Was he not a professor of Greek?—I swear he taught me something.

What will you pledge your oath he ever taught you?—I don't know.

What single syllable that he ever taught you?—I will swear he did teach me, but I don't remember what it was.

What sort of a looking man was Father Seed?—Lightish.

Was he older than you?—Yes, 10 or 15 years.

Tell me a fragment of any knowledge on any subject that he ever taught you?—I can't; but I will swear he taught me.

What did Father Etheridge teach you? His was the only other name you mentioned?—I think not, at one time or another.

You told me the philosophers were, as a rule, from 80 to 90. Do you mean there were 80 to 90 in the whole during the three years you were at Stoneyhurst, or at one time?—I mean at one time.

Will you swear that during the whole three years you were at Stoneyhurst there were more than 28 philosophers in all?—I think more than that. But if you have got the list I am not going to swear.

What made you say from 80 to 90?—I thought that was about it.

Will you swear there were more than 12 or 14?—I will not swear.

Will you say the number was ever more than 12 or 14 at one time, or during the whole time more than 28?—The number was certainly more than 12 or 14.

Will you swear there were 20 at one time?—My impression is that there were more.

Will you swear it?—I don't think I have a right to swear it. I swore 80 to 90 to the best of my recollection.

In your school-time, cannot you tell me whether the body to which you belonged was 80 or 90 strong or 12 or 14 strong?—I said at the time I could not say to 10 or 20.

Will you say there were ever more than 20 philosophers at one time, including Roger Charles Tichborne?—I won't swear.

Can't you tell the difference between 80 and 90, and 15 and 20?—Why do you want to get me so particularly to do it?

I want you to say something definite. Will you swear it?—No, I won't.

Then why did you tell me that to the best of your recollection there were the whole time from 80 to 90?—I can get no answer—I don't know what you are waiting for.

Did not the the philosophers live in a separate part of the college with the fathers?—Yes.

Was that what you meant in speaking about living for 15 months in cottages before going into the quadrangle. Did they not live entirely apart from the college, in a separate building?—They were near the college. I was in one building all the time.

Was Roger Charles Tichborne over in any other building?—Yes.

Are you prepared to swear that during the whole of the time you were at Stoneyhurst you were ever in any building but the large building separate from the college with all the rest of the philosophers?—I am prepared to swear it.

Did you ever hear of "Bandy"—I don't know what you mean. Do you mean a nickname?

I'll tell you what I mean afterwards. Did you ever hear of "Bandy?"—I believe I have.

What is it?—The name is very familiar to me.

What is it?—I think part of the building was called "Bandy."

Which part? May I take it that it is part of the building?—No.

Then, what is it?—I believe it is part of the building.

Is it a Stoneyhurst name at all?—Does it come with a Stoneyhurst flavour to you?—I have no recollection.

What was the flavour you were talking about? Does it bring Stoneyhurst recollections?—I believe it does.

What?—The name is familiar, but I don't recollect the place.

But is it a place?—No doubt that is what I said.

What recollection is connected with it?—I don't know.

Would it surprise you to find that Bandy was a game played at Stoneyhurst in which Roger Charles Tichborne was a proficient?—Not a proficient.

Is it true?—I can't say.

Do you recollect anything about it?—Not correct enough to speak about it.

The Solicitor General (it being four o'clock) asked his lordship whether it was his intention to sit longer.